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CHERVOV, ZAGLADIN, POTAPOV DISCUSS INITIATIVES, WESTERN REACTION

LD011344 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

["Example of Goodwill" program with Lt Gen Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Anatoliy Potapov, Soviet television and radio observer--intercepted in progress]

[Text] [Potapov]...which the French newspaper TRIBUNE-LE MATIN has called the sensation of the century. In truth, the proposals of the Soviet Union remain at the center of international life. Many realistically thinking Western statesmen have called for a serious study of the Soviet proposals and for reciprocal measures from the United States and NATO member-states to this new peaceful Soviet initiative. Our proposals are really so timely, so profound and so well-argued and serious that it is simply impossible not to reciprocate them. It is essential to give a reply. World public opinion awaits this reply.

But what will the reply of the NATO member-countries be? In this case, comrades, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there is some negative reaction from Atlantic leaders and some NATO member-states. The fact is--as the Western press has agreed--that the Soviet proposals and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech caught the United States and the other NATO member-states unprepared. These proposals were a psychological shock. By now the Atlantic leaders have recovered a little and are attempting to develop a propaganda treatment along various lines for West European public opinion. They are trying to persuade their people of the need for a new round of the nuclear arms race on the European Continent.

The NATO Council session, at which they hope to push through decisions on supplying Western Europe with new American nuclear missiles, will be held in December. There is not much time left and NATO propaganda is gathering its strength. Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, says directly: It is now a question of forming public opinion in the Western Defense Union in favor of the modernization of medium-range weapons. This is what they are worrying about now. The attempts to belittle and distort the Soviet proposals stem from this.

Let us, comrades, in today's program consider the arguments of NATO's propaganda. What is behind NATO's propaganda screen and what is the new political and psychological situation in Europe following the example of goodwill that our country is now demonstrating to the entire world?

Allow me to introduce the participants in our program: Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Lt Gen Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, representative of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. I would like, comrades, to propose the following question for discussion. One of NATO's main propaganda thesis is that the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Pact are arming themselves and by so doing have tipped the balance of forces in Europe in their favor, so NATO must catch up with them and must arm. It is true that they do not use this term "arm." I would even say that they do not frequently use the term "modernization of weapons."

Rather, they call for arms to insure parity through new American nuclear missiles--to insure parity. What do you think, Vadim Valentinovich?

[Zagladin] By insuring parity of arms, I think they mean that they must reply to the arming of the other side. There is now much being said about this quite openly. It is said that the East--that is primarily the Soviet Union and its allies--have recently done much to increase their armaments and their military equipment and that the West must react now, so to say. There are various replies to this argument. But I would like to draw your attention to this: The Western press--and not just the press but also the statements of Western political, state and public figures--put forward three different views, all at the same time. This has taken place over a long period of time and has become pronounced during the last year. One of these statements holds that the East is arming, that a reply is needed and it is necessary to catch up. Another statement is diametrically opposed and says that there is a parity of forces and that it has not been disturbed.

I will allow myself to remind you of a couple of such statements, because there are some interesting ones among them and, what is more, some quite recent ones. If we mention important leaders, here is a statement by President Carter: There is great stability between us and the Soviet Union concerning strategic arms and balance of nonnuclear forces in the European theater. Senator William Proxmire said this summer that the data supplied by the CIA leaders and the Department of Defense's intelligence administration show that no large increase in the Soviet Armed Forces confronting NATO has taken place in recent years. General Haig, former commander in chief of the combined NATO forces in Europe, said: The primary problem confronting the alliance is the appearance of strategic parity with the East.

And finally, there is a third series of statements from those who say that the West has a stable superiority over the East. On 16 October President Carter said: Our military potential remains higher than theirs and we must keep it that way.

You can see that at the same time the same people--or people belonging to the same circles--make diametrically opposed statements. What is the explanation for such contradictions? I think that in each case it is not a question of searching for the truth, but it is a question of the existence of a pragmatic political need which they are trying to satisfy. For example, if there is talk of the superiority of the East and that it is necessary to catch up or increase--which has gone on for many decades--this theme is repeated when necessary to adopt a military budget invisaging new military allications to satisfy the demands of some groups in military business quickly or to solve some similar problem.

I have many examples here but I will not cite them all. However, I would like to quote some of them just as a reminder. A colossal campaign was launched in American during the 1950's which claimed that the United States was lagging behind the USSR in the production of bombers. It was later admitted that this was complete nonsense. But program for the construction of the B-52 was planned and fulfilled. Also in the 1950's there was an outcry about the United States lagging behind in missile production. It was officially admitted later that this was incorrect and unfounded. However, please note that 1,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles were produced and deployed in the United States.

If we consider the recent European example, we can cite this: 2 to 3 years ago there was an outcry that the Soviet Union had introduced tanks of quite a new design into central Europe, which changed the balance of forces, and that it was urgent to begin producing similar tanks that could respond. After a short time, about a year and a half, and it was admitted that this was a mistake and there was no such thing. It was the U.S. Defense Department that admitted this. However, the tank production program was begun and is now being modernized in the FRG, the United States, Britain and so on.

These kinds of statements represent preparations for a new spiral in the arms race. On the contrary, when the U.S. administration needs to show that it is on the spot, that it is in business and that it is fulfilling the will of the voters just before the regular elections, then it either says that parity has been achieved and that a peaceful balance has been achieved, or it says that a superiority has been achieved which it does not want to lose. It all depends on who is being addressed.

The reality is that parity really exists. It is recognized and recognized in statements by important figures and not only by journalists. And it is even recognized in official state documents. The most recent of these was in Vienna, where recognition of this parity was recorded in our and President Carter's communique, signed on our side by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This is the reality--the main reality--that concerns us all today, as General Haig said, correctly in this case.

This is one side of the reply to this question. The other side of the reply to this question is as follows. I think all this insistence on catching up in armaments are untrue--to put it mildly since I do not want to use harsher words--because if something has been violated, if something has been changed recently, and if somebody has taken action in this direction, then it is certainly not the Soviet Union and its allies but rather our partners in the recent talks. If I am wrong, then Nikolay Fedorovich can correct me.

[Chervov] In fact, what does the NATO bloc currently have at its disposal in the military sense? The NATO bloc has an enormous military potential at its command--a force that is able to resolve tasks not only of a defensive, but, primarily, of an offensive nature. At present, there are about 5 million men under arms in the forces of the NATO member-countries, including more than 3 million men in Western Europe. According to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, the combined NATO forces have 81 combat-ready divisions, about 15,000 tanks, 30,000 self-propelled guns almost 6,000 war planes and a great amount of other military hardware and equipment. We are showing you the NATO bases in Western Europe. There are more than 3,000 delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons on the territory of Western Europe alone. Nine thousand American nuclear weapons are kept at American depots. Thus there are, in fact, over 100 nuclear weapons for each division.

Naturally, the picture would not be complete if we failed to take one important point into account. This is that the program for developing the armed forces of the NATO bloc involves a sharp qualitative growth of combat capabilities. It is planned, in particular, to supply the armed forces in the next 5-7 years with about 9,000 new-model tanks. These are American Abrams tanks, Leopard-2 tanks from the FRG, Chieftain tanks from Britain and others which surpass the combat capabilities of existing tanks by 1.5-2 times.

What conclusion can we draw from what has been said and from the figures quoted? The conclusion we are looking for can be seen in a statement by Mr Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense. Speaking as secretary of defense, Brown said that in the end the NATO bloc will, by the mid-1980's, have an overall military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. Not equality, but overall military superiority.

[Zagladin] I would like to interrupt here. What you have said is very interesting, and it is actually a question of insuring a change in the present balance of forces for the benefit of the West. Is that right?

[Chervov] Yes.

[Zagladin] At the same time, I would like to remind our viewers of the fact that this summer a communique was signed in Vienna by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter, in which both sides pledged not to strive for superiority over the other.

[Chervov] It was the second section on nuclear and conventional arms.

[Zagladin] Quite right. How does the position outlined by the U.S. secretary of defense accord with this pledge signed by President Carter?

[Chervov] Yes, Vadim Valentinovich, there is in fact such an agreement. Therefore, the official statement that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown made to the Senate committee on 19 September on the achievement of military superiority tends to bewilder us. However, these are not just words. These words are supported by practical actions, in particular by the fulfillment of specific programs to improve the NATO bloc and by the plan to position hundreds of new strategic medium-range missiles in West Europe.

[Potapov] To begin with, let us look at another propaganda argument put forward by NATO's leaders about the deployment of this new weapon.

The West European NATO partners have been protected by U.S. strategic missiles--as the Atlantic leaders are now saying--but since the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, this protection no longer exists and thus it is necessary to deploy the new American weapons on West European soil. They are essential for defense. This is the thesis of the propagandists.

[Zagladin] I think that the authors of this thesis are deficient in logic, as frequently happens. Let us put it this way: Let us assume that the so-called U.S. nuclear umbrella is a guarantee of security. Let us imagine that this is true, although there can be all kinds of doubts. What has changed now? Has the number of American missiles been reduced? No. On the contrary, it is the Soviet Union that will dismantle some of its missiles in accordance with its pledges--and it fulfills its pledges. So nothing has changed from the point of view of West Europe. The same umbrella with the same number of missiles remains, but parity must be insured. So is it parity which is harmful?

Is it parity which interfers with the security of West Europe? Maybe they are afraid that lowering the level of confrontation between the USSR and the United States--the military confrontation--lowering the level of parity will be dangerous? There is no lowering of it yet; it is the subject of the next round of talks.

What then is the threat? Do they think that security and the guarantee of security in Europe is to have unlimited possibilities to develop the arms race in the United States and West Europe itself? Here we confront not only this question, but a broader question about what is the guarantee of security for any country in our epoch? Our country has a clear answer to this question. They quarrel a lot in the West and publish all kinds of nonsense about our military and strategic doctrines in the Soviet Union. We have but one doctrine. We have no contradictions between political and strategic doctrines. The sense of our ideas is a single purpose--peace, a firm peace, and disarmament. This is the way to insure security.

Naturally, we will preserve the defensive potential of our country at the proper level, as long as the opposing side continues the arms race. But our chief aim is to insure peace and the reduction of military confrontation. It was for this that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed in Berlin on 6 October to reduce our forces in the GDR by 20,000 soldiers plus 1,000 tanks and a quantity of other weapons. It was for this that he said he was prepared to discuss questions of the possibility of reducing the number of our medium-range strategic missiles now being discussed in the West. It was for this that he confirmed our readiness to continue talks on the reduction of any types of weapons.

Our position on this is clear. But the contrasting position of our Western partners provokes bewilderment, to say the least. There is another consideration to be made in this connection. Let us assume that the missiles will appear--the new American missiles will appear in Western Europe. Let us assume that all these plans, about which so much is being said in the West now, are implemented. Whose security will be improved because of this and whose will be threatened? In any case the military risk will increase for our country since missiles aimed at us will appear on the other side. But the risk for West Europe will also increase. The Americans realize that.

General Haig, the former commander in chief of the NATO forces, said that if a nuclear war begins in Europe, things will not be very pleasant for the Europeans. He said in an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that during the process of hitting military targets, additional and undesirable civilian casualties will be incurred simply because West Europe is overpopulated and because civilian and military targets are so close together. He admits what is involved. But the United States is quieter on this point. So here is a case of the U.S. concept of security coming at the expense of increasing the danger for West Europe or any other countries while making itself a little more secure. This is a selfish and very dangerous concept.

[Potapov] I would like to remind our viewers that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in the western regions of the country if there is no additional deployment of such missiles in West Europe. Nikolay Fedorovich, tell us what the Americans want to present to Western Europe now?

[Chervov] Present to Western Europe? The United States is planning to position--in the FRG, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and possibly Italy--about 500 cruise missiles based on the ground and replace more than 100 tactical-operational Pershing-1 missiles with Pershing-II missiles. The NATO leaders, wanting to deceive the public, state that these medium-range means are part of the modernization program. However, in actuality it is not a question of modernization but of a new military program. Primarily, it represents a considerable quantitative growth of nuclear means, which proves that NATO is striving to obtain superiority in nuclear weapons in the operational theater. If we consider that each of these means, each missile--whether cruise or Pershing II--will carry, it seems, not one but several nuclear warheads, it becomes quite obvious that it will lead to a disturbance of the military balance to NATO's benefit in the nuclear weapons sphere, which acquires in our theater, the European theater, a strategic importance.

[Zagladin] Nikolay Fedorovich, we have some film clips and we will ask to see these film clips on this American weapon. This is the testing center for American cruise missiles, the ALC-type cruise missiles. What are its characteristics, Nikolay Fedorovich?

[Chervov] It is an air-based cruise missile with a range of 2,600 km. It is intended for nuclear strikes deep in the opponent's territory without the carrier aircraft entering the zone of activity of operating antiaircraft defense means. The missile can...in this case it has an inertial guidance system with a radio altimeter.

[Potapov] There, it is bypassing radar.

[Chervov] Yes. It has a Tercom correlation system which gives it great precision. All-round possible deflection [otkloneiye] is about 30 meters. The missiles can be carried by the strategic B-52 bomber and also by the LB-111A medium bomber. The B-52 strategic bomber can carry up to 20 such cruise missiles.

[Potapov] Now we will see some other missiles. Please roll the film. This is a missile of the Tomahawk type, right?

[Chervov] Yes. It is a sea-based cruise missile, the Tomahawk. It is produced in two versions--a tactical antiship version to destroy surface ships with a range of 550 km, usually equipped with a nonnuclear warhead, and the strategic version for nuclear strikes at targets inside foreign territories. The range of such a missile is 2,600 km.

[Potapov] This missile cannot be a land-based missile?

[Chervov] No, but land-based missiles are being specially developed and the United States plans to deploy them in Western Europe.

[Potapov] And this missile is of the Trident type?

[Chervov] This missile is Trident-1. Strategic nuclear missile-carrying submarines armed with Trident-1 missiles have begun entering the combat strength of the U.S. Navy. Each submarine has 16 such missiles, and each missile has 8 nuclear warheads. The range is 8,000 km. These submarines will be improved and acquired by Britain.

[Potapov] Nikolay Fedorovich, these are, of course, rather old film clips taken when the Americans were preparing the Pershing-1 missiles for Western Europe.

[Chervov] Yes, this is the Pershing-1, a solid-fuel missile with a range of 740 km, and there are 180 launching sites in Western Europe now.

[Potapov] This is the Pershing-II.

[Chervov] Yes, this is the Pershing-II. It is a two-stage solid-fuel missile on a mobile base and has a quite new guidance system which gives it a high firing precision. The all-round possible deflection is about 40 meters and the range is 2,500 km. This will just reach the limit of the territory of the western Soviet Union, around the area of the Volga River. It is planned to deploy such missiles in West Europe.

[Potapov] We do not have any film clips of land-based cruise missiles.

[Chervov] Land-based cruise missiles with a range of 2,600 km are a quite new type of nuclear attack weapon. I emphasize that it is a new weapon. There is no question of any modernization in this case, as they say in the West. It is a new military program.

[Zagladin] Nikolay Fedrovich, may I ask you a question in this connection? I would like to return to the Vienna agreement, and in particular to the SALT II treaty. From what you have told us, it seems that the state of affairs is as follows: All these missiles are American weapons which NATO plans to deploy on the territory of West Europe, and which can reach the territory of the Soviet Union. Thus they are in fact strategic weapons.

[Chervov] Yes, strategic weapons.

[Zagladin] They are not tactical or medium-range weapons. They are strategic weapons.

[Chervov] Strategic nuclear weapons in the war theater.

[Zagladin] A conclusion suggests itself, I think. The United States has signed the SALT II treaty with us wherein the principle of maintaining parity is stated. Are these plans not so much plans for saving Europe, as they say in America, but plans to bypass the SALT II treaty and to create a superiority to the benefit of the United States after all? This is in fact a violation of the SALT II treaty.

[Chervov] Vadim Valentinovich, I agree with you completely. I also believe that the deployment of the cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Europe is an attempt by the other side to bypass the SALT II treaty.

[Potapov] Excuse me, Nikolay Fedorovich, but during the discussion in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee they keep saying: Suppose the Soviet Union violates the SALT II treaty--the Soviet Union has never violated anything yet--and what do we see in fact?

[Zagladin] I have another question, Nikolay Fedorovich. Can the land-based cruise missile carry neutron warheads?

[Chervov] Of course they can. Both the cruise missiles and the Pershing II can carry conventional nuclear charges as well as neutron warheads. They have the tactical and technical characteristics to make this possible.

[Zagladin] I think that--if this is so--the problem the Americans wanted to solve--the problem of equipping West Europe with neutron weapons--has not been abandoned. And now, by equipping West Europe with these missiles, they are in fact preparing weapons of mass destruction.

[Chervov] Yes, for the moment this is being deliberately hidden from the public.

[Potapov] I would like to dwell on the position of West Germany, for example. It is the leaders of the FRG, Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, who put into circulation the expression "to acquire additional armaments" [dovooruzheniye]. Here are some statements: It was in February of this year that Herbert Weiner, the chairman of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag, said in an interview with the North German Radio in response to a question on the possibility of the deployment of these new nuclear, medium-range missiles: Who would be interested in the fact that another highly dangerous hotbed of crisis may appear in central Europe?

Weiner continued: It is true there is a theory that there is a threat from the Soviet Union. I deny this. Let them quarrel about it as much as they like, but the Soviet Union has weapons for defense and not for aggression.

This is the first proof. It is what you have said before, Vadim Valentinovich. The second proof is authoritative. Maj Gen Gert Bastian, commander of the 12th Armored Division of the Bundeswehr, has said that the armaments of the Soviet Union are not offensive but defensive. And there is nothing to suggest that Moscow intends to turn its military potential against central Europe, to make it offensive. Then arises the question of what has happened now.

[Zagladin] If you talk about the FRG, you must mention that in Berlin Leonid Ilich drew attention to its special responsibility in this connection, insofar as this country has the largest military potential in West Europe, and is therefore the most important and influential NATO member in this region of the world. What are the explanations for the current position? I do not wish to guess but there is a number of circumstances which, so to speak, speak for themselves.

It is plain that nothing has changed in substance: This is the first point we have to stress and we have already done that. What are the reasons for the position taken by the FRG? Evidently we must reckon with the following: First of all there is pressure from the United States. In this connection we could quote different facts and I would like to quote one passage from an Italian newspaper: REPUBLICA writes that anger was aroused in Bonn by the appeal of the U.S. President's Aide for National Security Brzezinski to a member of the FRG opposition, the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony Albrecht, to exert pressure on the FRG Government for the purpose of making it accept the proposal on the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. This careless step of the American political leader, REPUBLICA says, is evaluated as open interference in the internal affairs of the FRG.

That is the first factor. Here is the second factor: There is no doubt that it is a question of influence of well-known domestic political considerations. The point is that elections will be held in the FRG next year, and the opposition--namely Strauss, first of all, who is its leader and who is a man who will never give up his revanchist feelings--plainly states that he is wholly in favor of the plans to deploy U.S. weapons, and supports them 200 percent. And apparently the ruling coalition intends to reckon to some degree with these feelings in order not to lose some votes on the right, and that may be so. We may make other assumptions but I would like to say that it is justifiable to assume the existence of a third group of factors: that in the FRG there are forces which want the country to obtain nuclear weapons and thus have the possibility of dictating its will to other states in West Europe, and that is primarily what the talk is about.

What proves the existence of such intentions, the existence of such intentions? One of the documents of the FRG Government contains an interesting sentence which, I think, has generally passed unnoticed; yet it asks whether nuclear weapons should be placed at the disposal of NATO. So far, the nuclear weapons found on the continent are in the hands of the United States, France or Britain, in the hands of the three nuclear powers.

But what does at the disposal of NATO mean, to whom in NATO? Maybe the commander of the central European zone and that is a West German general, or maybe just plain FRG. In any case it is a sentence which is open to various interpretations.

Furthermore, not so long ago in France a pair of leaders including General Sanguinetti came out in the NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR magazine with an original suggestion, whether it is not worthwhile proceeding with the creation of joint Franco-West German or European labeled nuclear forces. This was denied in Paris. Yet in the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, well-known military observer Weinstein wrote: France is economically weak to do what must be done with nuclear weapons, to modernize them adequately, and it needs the economic and industrial power of the FRG, and it is essential to achieve such cooperation. It is not excluded that subsequently they will have to proceed with three-sided cooperation with U.S. participation. And now, the same FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG wrote during approximately the same period that generally speaking, the FRG will be 2 to 3 months away from its own production of nuclear weapons if such a decision is taken.

Of course, you can object that the FRG has undertaken not to possess nuclear weapons and that this was included in the Paris agreements of December 1954, if my memory does not fail me. But these agreements also included the following: that the FRG will not produce and will not possess chemical weapons. In the meantime the scandal which has recently occurred in Hamburg, where at one of the plants they found large quantities of chemical substances during the excavations of the ruins.

[Potapov] And by the way, that is continuing.

[Zagladin] It is continuing and being expanded.

[Chervov] And currently, too.

[Zagladin] And by the way it was recognized, if I am correct to say it.

[Chervov interrupts] That is correct.

[Zagladin] That the Bundeswehr received, allegedly for testing and for perfecting defense, received these.

[Chervov interrupts] It did receive, yes.

[Zagladin] So one point of the Paris agreements have in fact, been scrapped. Who is holding them up to scrap others? I do not want to say that the current government has already adopted these decisions and is ready to do something similar, but all that taken together makes one think and prompts doubt. For us it is very vital, for we are people with a good memory and know what it means when militarist forces of West Germany begin to receive such aid.

[Chervov] Yes.

[Potapov] And the West German press now, before the December NATO session, has somehow intensified the talk about the special role of the FRG in NATO.

[Chervov] In this connection I would like to add two points. First, the danger of the U.S. plan for the additional deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe lies in that in this case the nuclear weapons will enevitably start to spread to all the NATO countries. If they are now mostly concentrated on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy, and partially in Turkey, then the deployment of additional missiles will mean locations on the territory of the Netherlands, Belgium, and subsequently possibly in other NATO countries. This will enevitably lead to the violation of the 1970 agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The second point: The possibility of handing to the FRG the technology of the production of cruise missiles is not excluded, and West Germany is extremely interested in that. And in this lies the greatest danger of secret arming of the FRG with strategic weapons.

[Potapov] Let us remember, comrades, that what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed in Berlin is also a widening of the measures to increase confidence between member states of the general European conference. I would like to refer to the Final Act. That document which contains a degree of trust, says the following: That the states recognize that experience gained in the implementation of the provisions outlined in the document, and subsequent efforts, could lead to the development and widening of measures aimed at increasing confidence. And now the Soviet Union proposes these new measures, proposes through the mouth of its leaders--you know that in Berlin they were outlined by Comrade Brezhnev. Now we would like you, Nikolay Fedorovich, to tell us about the substance of these proposals concerning measures to increase trust.

[Chervov] The need for trust is dictated by at least two important circumstances. The first is that the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms must be controlled and must be covered by specific gurantees. Second: The present state of the armed forces is such that under the guise of training you can prepare and start military aggression. In order to prevent this we propose--of course on a reciprocal basis--on the one hand not to conduct large training maneuvers including more than 40,000-50,000 men, and on the one hand, preliminary notification on large scale maneuvers to be given well ahead of time and at a level of 20,000 men; and also, notification must be made of the troop movements exceeding 20,000 men. What does this mean practically? In principle it signifies greater control of the maneuvers.

[Potapov] That is, when the level is lowered from 25,000 to 20,000.

[Chervov] From 25,000 to 20,000.

[Potapov] Oh, I see.

[Chervov] In practice this means tighter control over maneuvers and the prevention of the concentration of a large number of troops. You can say with every jusitification that all the measures to increase confidence mentioned in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech are in fact the proof of trust between states and aimed primarily at reducing the threat of the start of military aggression.

[Potapov] And in this connection, does the constant, the annual expansion of NATO military maneuvers contribute toward increasing mutual trust. Let us see.

This fall, the territories of many Western European countries have again become NATO military grounds. The maneuvers with the codename of "Autumn Forge" started on 1 September. And they are still in progress. These are armored units in West Germany. This "Autumn Forge" included more than 25 maneuvers.

[Chervov] These maneuvers cover almost the entire territory of Western Europe and take place near socialist states' borders, with the participation of a total exceeding 300,000 men, about 10,000 armored corps unit vehicles, over 2,000 military aircraft and a large quantity of other military material.

[Potapov] There are also NATO airforce and naval maneuvers taking place. That is the maneuvers in the Mediterranean in which the United States, Turkey, Britain and Italy took place. Here you see they are executing a landing in Saronic Gulf. In these maneuvers, the NATO Forces are intended to create an alleged crisis situation in Europe.

[Chervov] Such maneuvers were held in 1977 and in 1978, but now the scale of the maneuvers has been increased greatly. These are the largest maneuvers since the NATO bloc came into existence.

[Potapov] In fact, Nikolay Fedorovich, I would say they are so to speak militaristic demonstration on the borders of the socialist community. Why do the NATO countries need such an action?

[Chervov] This gives justification to the question whether there is any need for such a scale of military maneuvers for the normal military training of forces in peacetime. You do not have to be a great military specialist to respond negatively to this question. The main meaning and purpose of these military maneuvers is not concealed by their organizers. The Western press has written that during the maneuvers they will perfect real plans for the conduct of military operations with the use of conventional and nuclear weapons. Such maneuvers are actually directed also for the attainment of military supremacy.

It is precisely in these maneuvers that they actually carry out military preparations, that from them comes the real and not the invented threat. By the way I would like to say that no such global-scale maneuvers are conducted by our armed forces.

[Potapov] Let us refer again to the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and I would like to refer you comrades to the point in the speech where Leonid Ilich confirmed that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which refuse to possess them on their territory or to acquire such weapons or to produce such weapons. And that new statement has been taken up by the NATO propaganda machine as a virtual Soviet nuclear threat against non-nuclear countries. What evaluation can you give to these statements?

[Zagladin] Anatoliy Georgyevich, these are extreme statements which fortunately are few in number. But what I think is more dangerous is that the governments of Western countries, the leading circles in these states simply ignore the proposals, and their method of dealing with the entire complex of problems dealt with by Leonid Ilich is, so to speak, to cut them up into pieces, discuss one thing, set aside or forget other things, and remain silent on others.

Meanwhile they talk about a very serious complex of proposals, the general meaning of which is the same--a new demonstration of not a simple aspiration for peace, but a concrete desire to make steps in the direction of peace, detente, and averting war. And of course the proposal which you have mentioned now is one of the most substantial parts of this package.

Why do they not respond? I would like to engage in a somewhat greater scope of discussion of the problem. We know that our country several times has proposed both to the United States and the Western states generally, to relinguish the use of force against one another. Concrete proposals have been made for rejecting the first use of nuclear weapons against the other. On this we were told at the time that this does not suit them since we have good conventional weapons that would give us the advantage. Then the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries expressed their readiness: Alright, we will take note of this consideration and proposed not to be the first to use any kind of weapons against anyone, and to that no response was received, although in Vienna this question has again been raised by our side and such a proposal was again submitted. I think that the position concerning our not intending to be the first to use nuclear weapons, not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not have them on their territories and do not acquire them, and giving this proposal the silent treatment is also a logical chain of the same kind, that same logical chain.

Why has this chain been built? Why does the West either not respond to or ignore the first, second and the third [approaches]? It seems to me that there can be only one answer. In any case logic suggests the reply and facts support the logic, and what is that logic? It is as follows: If they do not want to agree with that, then that means that they themselves are planning to be the first to use nuclear weapons. There are facts to support such an assumption--there are. Last December the Brookings Institute published a report which said that during the postwar years the United States 19 times hinted or directly threatened to use strategic nuclear weapons, and four times the Soviet Union was the object of direct threats of nuclear strikes. Well, that was in the past and now we are in the present.

The report of the U.S. Defense Department to Congress on the military budget for 1980 literally states the following: The strategy of the United States and NATO envisages the possibility of using nuclear weapons first in case that proves to be expedient. I think that here lies the reply to the question of why they are now ignoring our proposals--because they are getting ready to use these nuclear weapons, and of course in such circumstances to take note of the Soviet proposal or rather Soviet readiness to reject the use of such weapons against countries which do not possess and do not acquire them is simply not convenient. And that is the reply to the question.

[Potapov] You know generally Western propaganda--and now we are talking about NATO propagandist arguments--has the following methodology. They invent some kind of myth which they use to deceive the public, and on the basis of these slanderous statements they, so to speak, prepare their counter-measures. This was the case with the Final Act of the general European conference, when they presented a false portrait of it in their press, and it is now the same with the question of Soviet military threat. And that is how they are preparing public opinion for the December NATO Council session. But I would like to say that they are not concealing the difficulties in the propaganda treatment of public opinion.

[Zagladin] Anatoliy Georgyevich, you are right, there are difficulties there, and the main difficulty is that a growing number of people have begun to understand what it all means. Yet it would be unrealistic to think that Western propaganda is not achieving any results at all. There are results, and a certain section of the public of course is deceived by this propaganda and believes that there is a Soviet threat and that you must counteract it. But the number of such people is decreasing; yet they are there and this must be taken into consideration, because in the final instance it provides some kind of moral support to the militarist circles which are conducting this militarist campaign.

[Potapov] And that is what the NATO propaganda machine is working for.

[Zagladin] This is very true, but on the other hand you must note that there are great forces in Europe and other parts of the world which are working against, which expose this propaganda and with the help of facts shows how things are in reality. And they include not only communists, but also many social-democratic parties, and many other political forces, most varied, both believers and nonbelievers, any kind you can think of.

Recently we were visited by a working group of the Socialist Internationale dealing with disarmament problems. We must say plainly that the leaders included in the group did not start their statements from the premises that there is some kind of threat for the West originating from the Soviet Union. And it is very natural that the theses this group is advocating serve the cause of peace. So the talk here is not that it is a party matter of the communists of somebody else, it is a common great cause of peoples to repulse this campaign. And this repulse is being provided, but of course not everything has been done in this field. This is true.

[Potapov] Well, that is fine. Now let us ask the following question? What if the NATO session--and they are carrying out preparations for this--decides to provide Western Europe with new U.S. nuclear missiles, Nikolay Fedorovich.

[Chervov] To answer this question we must quote a few figures: At present there are about 1,500 nuclear devices at United States advanced bases, and also corresponding French and British nuclear weapons are now located at military bases in the vicinity of borders of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. You must also bear in mind that at the disposal of the supreme commander in chief of NATO are five Poseidon nuclear submarines provided by the United States. This amounts to approximately 600-800 nuclear warheads. If the NATO countries accept the U.S. plan for the deployment of an additional 600 missiles, each of which can carry several nuclear warheads, then of course the balance between the two military groups in Europe will be upset in favor of NATO. This will mean, as we have said, the circumvention of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States. Under such conditions our country just as any other would be forced to adopt the necessary measures to insure its security.

A concrete evaluation of this problem was given by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin on 6 October. He said: The implementation of these plans would substantially change the strategic atmosphere on the continent. The socialist countries would of course not look indifferently upon the efforts of the NATO militarists.

In this case we would have had to carry out the necessary additional steps to increase our security. We shall not have any other way out left. I think that none of us can have any doubt that our party will do whatever is necessary to provide reliable defense for our country.

[Zagladin] Here I think we may extend this discussion, Nikolay Fedorovich, in the following manner: Now Western propaganda is trying to sow one very dangerous illusion, one in which, if everything we have talked about is implemented, then it will change nothing at all. Later there will be negotiations, then we shall adopt resolutions on the production and the deployment of weapons.

[Potapov interrupts] And then there will be negotiations.

[Zagladin] And then we shall have negotiations and nothing will change. It is an absolutely false point of view, and Nikolay Fedorovich has already described how it looks from the military aspect. But there is also the political and a wider aspect of course, and here too we would have had to think anew. Everyone understands that the new military-political or political-strategic situation requires new military-political and also purely political solutions, and naturally if such a situation arose then such solutions on our side, on the part of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, would be taken unconditionally and would be adopted if the situation calls for it. Naturally we shall not change our general line in this matter, we shall not give up the struggle for peace, detente, reducing tension, for reducing military confrontation, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament. This is our constant line since the time of the October Revolution and we shall not move away from it. But the means and the methods of struggle for attaining these goals will of course be chosen to meet the new situation, and this is indisputable. I think that this has been correctly understood, by all our friends of course first of all and also by world public opinion as a whole, because everybody understands that you have to respond when a challenge is thrown down. But I think also that all our friends and not only friends but on the wider scale, the world public, would be again convinced that the Soviet Union remains a peace-loving state, and that socialism and peace have been and remain welded into one whole forever.

[Potapov] And truly, despite all the difficulties, despite these militarist, so to speak, preparations and attacks, I think that we should say in conclusion that the Soviet Union will effectively do everything necessary to free the 1980s from suspicion, fear and mainly from the arms race. And the good example of the Soviet Union, this example of goodwill which our country has shown by making new proposals, a new peace initiative, actually it has demonstrated to the entire world what the foundation of Soviet foreign policy is, and it is really peace, international cooperation and international security, and this policy our country will pursue in the future consistently and steadfastly.

Allow me comrades to close our broadcast. I thank participants in the broadcast, Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, thank you comrades for your attention. Wish you all the best.

'CERTAIN POLITICAL CIRCLES' TO MAKE ITALY CHOOSE EUROMISSILES

LD020032 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The debates in the Italian Parliament on the Euromissile problem are commented on by Mikhail Dobrov:

The debates, before they opened, were preceded by a long preparation of public opinion by government circles and parties, both on the part of Washington and on the part of pro-Atlantic political figures in Italy. Kissinger's private visit, the propagandist anti-Soviet attacks by the U.S. ambassador to Italy, Gardner, the double visit by the deputy adviser of the President of the United States for national security, Aaron and, finally, the arrival in Rome of the commander-in-chief of the unified NATO Armed Forces in Europe, U.S. General Rogers--all this is proof of pressure designed to compel Italy to accept the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

On the same plane must be considered the interventions in the bourgeois Italian press against the latest peace initiatives outlined by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, and also the decision on the part of the directorate of the Republican Party in favor of Euro-missiles, taken on the eve of the Parliament debates.

It was in the spirit of the advocates of the deployment of new missiles in Italy that Foreign Affairs Minister Franco Malfatti spoke yesterday. Like several of his Western colleagues, he said that nuclear missile rearmament does not exclude the possibility of the launching of negotiations aimed at reducing armaments. In other words, it is proposed first of all to achieve a qualitative advance in the arms race, and only then start negotiating disarmament.

Developing his argument, Malfatti spoke of the need to reestablish the balance of military forces between East and West. But the approximate parity of these forces established in Europe has been recognized by many noted political figures and objective experts in the West.

Statements alleging a restoration of equilibrium are a clear attempt to obtain military superiority for NATO to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries.

In addition, Malfatti endeavored to detach the political decision on the deployment of Euromissiles in Western Europe from its technical implementation which, according to him, would not occur before 3 years. But it is precisely the political decision that will mark the start of a new round in the nuclear arms race, because it cannot fail to provoke measures of retaliation on the part of Warsaw Pact countries.

The Italian foreign minister also endeavored to misrepresent the meaning of the latest Soviet peace initiative aimed at reducing military confrontation in Italy, because he passed it off as a recognition of its own military superiority on the part of the Soviet Union, whereas the Soviet Union has instead indicated a concrete way in which to avert nuclear expansion in Europe. Baseless arguments of this kind are advanced not because some people are ill-informed: It would appear that certain political circles are anxious to compel Italy to make a dangerous choice, treating with contempt the interests of her national security.

WESTERN EUROPEAN PRESS COMMENT ON AARON MISSION REPORTED

LD011331 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[A. Lyutyy article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Pressure on Allies"]

[Text] A high-ranking U.S. delegation headed by D. Aaron, the U.S. President's deputy assistant for national security, recently visited a number of West European countries. The trip took place under a veil of secrecy. That is not surprising. After all, according to the scant press reports, the Washington visitors were discussing with the British, FRG, Italian, Belgian and Dutch governments the very "delicate" question of "modernizing" NATO's nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

It is precisely these five countries which the Pentagon would like to turn into a launch pad for its missiles. "The elimination of opposition to these plans," the Italian newspaper LA REPUBLICA wrote, was the main goal of the "Aaron mission." The decision to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons is to be taken at the mid-December NATO Council session in Brussels. However, the press notes, the United States would like to win the consent of its West European partners right now.

Observers believe that the Washington emissaries did not succeed in achieving the desired results everywhere. Thus, whereas Washington's plans met in London with "understanding and approval," Brussels has not, according to a statement by a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman, so far made any decisions. AP points out that the Netherlands is also vacillating with regard to the question of the deployment of U.S. weapons on its territory.

In an attempt to bring pressure to bear on the European NATO countries, the United States is using the far-fetched thesis that the approval of the Pentagon's plans will "strengthen" the West's positions at talks with the USSR. But these contentions are refuted even by the bourgeois press. "Experience shows," the Norwegian newspaper DAGBLADET writes, "that the deployment of arms leads not to talk but to a new surge of the arms race." The leadership of those countries which received the "Aaron mission" should ponder this.

GDR DELEGATE'S REMARKS ON 217TH MBFR PLENUM CITED

LD312222 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 31, TASS--The 217th closed-door plenary meeting of the parties to the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today.

At the meeting with journalists, a representative of the GDR delegation has said that the West has again failed to give a constructive answer to the proposals of the socialist countries.

In these proposals, stressed the representative of the GDR delegation, the socialist countries proceeded from the U.N. Charter which is based on the principles of equality and sovereignty of all its members.

In the proposal made on June 28, 1979 they were guided by the principle of collectiveness, reciprocity and approximate proportional reduction of troops and armaments. Western refusal to carry out a proportional reduction, said the representative of the GDR delegation, warrants the conclusion that a number of West European countries are not ready to make a fitting contribution to the Vienna negotiations. The Western side demands as before, that the socialist states' reduction of troops should be 3.5 times greater than NATO's. The impression is that under the pretext of the principle of collectiveness the West has been for a number of years now pursuing the aim of giving a possibility to West European countries to avoid taking concrete obligations and simultaneously to impose unilateral and discriminatory obligations upon the Soviet Union. The representative of the GDR delegation called upon the West to give, at long last, a constructive reply to realistic and compromise proposals made by socialist countries, to display political readiness to make a contribution to drafting an agreement on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

PRAVDA REPORTS BELGIAN SYMPOSIUM ON EUROPEAN DETENTE, SECURITY

LD311027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[P. Puchkov dispatch: "For Disarmament and Security"]

[Text] De Haan, 27 October--The European public forum for disarmament and security which is being held in this Belgian city and in which more than 250 representatives of the majority of European countries, the United States, Canada, and also the United Nations and a number of international organizations are participating is devoted to the most burning problem of our time. Today the peoples have no more important task than to eliminate the threat of war and insure peace. The forum participants' speeches are showing concern at the fact that the arms race, including the race in the most dangerous mass destruction weapons, looks like it is receiving new impetus and nullifying what has been achieved with great difficulty in the sphere of political detente. This was mentioned by J. Van Eynde, Belgian minister of state and honorary chairman of the Socialist International; L. Waldheim-Natural, director of the Geneva branch of the UN center for disarmament; E. Faure, former French prime minister and chairman of the National Assembly, E. Tierno Galvan, mayor of Madrid--the city where the meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the all-European conference is to be held next year--and other speakers. There is no justification for the new round of the arms race which could begin after the deployment of American medium-range missiles in the European NATO countries, T. Mlyndzak, chairman of the Polish Democratic Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of State, noted in his speech. Poland cannot ignore the fact that NATO weapons are targeted on its territory and that plans are now being elaborated for further expanding military preparations in the West. The speaker noted that the Polish people wholly support the new Soviet proposals in the sphere of military detente and expect the Western powers to take a responsible attitude to considering them. Preparations are now proceeding for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the all-European conference, he continued. And everything possible must be done to insure that this meeting plays its role in advancing military detente on the continent and strengthening cooperation between countries and peoples.

Is it possible to implement the peoples' hopes for lasting peace, prevent another upswing in the arms race and embark on the path of real disarmament? Yes, it is. New ways to achieve this are opened up by the proposals formulated by L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said in his speech. Today, the speaker noted, key importance is assumed by the question of the possible consequences of the plans for deploying in Western Europe American medium-range missiles and cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. NATO's plans are not some kind of routine, ordinary "modernization" of military potential, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev rightly said in his recent speech in Berlin, but a mine planted under the very foundation of the edifice of peace in Europe. Detente's opponents, A.P. Shitikov said, are doing their utmost to divert the attention of West European states' citizens from the fact that the deployment of the new American missiles would intensify the nuclear threat not for the United States itself, but for Western Europe. And here no mention is made of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's state solemnly reaffirming that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory.

Many speakers at the forum talked of the real difficulties facing those who advocate the continuation of the detente policy and headway in disarmament. Professor F. Neal, the prominent U.S. public figure, expressed anxiety at the obstacles being created in the way of U.S. Senate ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and criticized the American adminstration's reaction to the new Soviet peace proposals. The NATO countries, he said, must give a collective answer to the peaceful Soviet initiatives. But in the meantime the Carter administration's refusal to meet them halfway condemns Europe to a new round of the arms race. The forum is being held in a very crucial period of history, P. Vaananen, personal representative of K. Sorsa--chairman of the Socialist International working group on disarmament--noted in his speech. The SALT II treaty, which represents an important step forward in the process of strategic arms control, was signed in Vienna a few months ago. It is essential for it to be ratified in the immediate future and for further talks on quantiatively and qualitatively limiting those armaments to be able to start right away, he said. Today the forum participants are continuing their exchange of opinions in discussion groups which are examining the various problems and aspects of disarmament and insuring security.

'GREAT SIGNIFICANCE' ATTACHED TO SENATOR BYRD STATEMENT ON SALT

LD311101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Resolute Support : Statement by Senator R. Byrd"]

[Text] Washington, 26 October--The U.S. news media are attaching great significance to a statement by Senator R. Byrd (Democrat, West Virginia), who gave a press conference yesterday. Local observers consider it highly significant that just when SALT II's opponents are trying to thwart its ratification and validation the influential leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate should come out resolutely in support of the treaty. The senator expressed the hope that discussion of the treaty would be over before Congress Christmas recess, pointing out that he sees no reasons for dragging out the discussion carrying the debate over into next year. In a long statement setting forth the advantages which he sees in approval for the SALT II treaty, R. Byrd called for a vote in favor of approval of the document. "The Senate," he said, "has an opportunity to help diminish the potential for nuclear destruction, to help make the world a more secure and safer place."

KULIKOV CHAIRS WARSAW PACT COUNCIL MEETING IN BUCHAREST

LD311740 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--A regular meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw-Treaty member states took place in Bucharest, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on October 29-31. Taking part in its work were members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces and delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The meeting was presided by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Military Council summed up the results of operational and combat training for 1979 and examined the tasks for 1980. Certain questions of the current activities of the Joint Armed Forces were discussed at the meeting. Agreed-upon recommendations were adopted on the questions discussed.

The meeting took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and demonstrated the strong unity of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Ceausescu Reception

LD311945 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, October 31, TASS--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania and Supreme Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Nicolae Ceausescu today received the participants in the session of the Military Council of the united armed forces of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

During the meeting, he stressed the importance of a continuous development of friendship and cooperation between states parties to the Warsaw Treaty, between the armies of these countries and the need for consolidating the course of detente, security and peace.

The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

NO NEUTRALISM, COMPROMISE IN STRUGGLE OF TWO WORLD OUTLOOKS

LD011749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "With the Mighty Weapon of Truth"]

[Text] The prestige of the Marxist-Leninist teaching is nowadays higher than ever, its ideological influence on the minds and hearts of millions of people is tremendous and the magnetic force of real socialism's example is great.

"The positive shifts in world politics, and detente," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "create favorable opportunities for widely disseminating the ideas of socialism. But, on the other hand, the ideological antagonism between the two systems is becoming more active and imperialist propaganda is becoming more sophisticated."

There is a clear pattern: The weightier the successes of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the deeper the capitalist system's crisis, the more broadly our class adversaries mount their ideological struggle against real socialism and the forces of peace and progress. The fear of the defenders of the historically transient system in the face of the revolutionary renewal of the world is what causes their frenzied attacks on Marxism-Leninism. All kinds of bourgeois and petit bourgeois falsifications of scientific communism have been revived. New, increasingly sophisticated revisionist and reformist interpretations of our teaching are appearing which distort the socialist society's experience and achievements and are aimed at undermining and splitting the world communist movement.

Imperialism's propaganda machine constantly mounts anti-Soviet, anticommunist slander campaigns that often assume the character of psychological warfare. The falsifying fairytales of the "hand of Moscow," the "Soviet military threat" and also the imaginary human rights violations in the socialist countries provide a smokescreen to cover imperialism's blatant interference in other peoples' internal affairs and the militarist preparations by the Pentagon and NATO.

There can be no place for neutralism and compromise in the struggle between the two world outlooks; what is needed here is high political vigilance, active, day-to-day and cogent propaganda and the timely rebuff of hostile acts of ideological subversion. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" defined the main directions of our ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and reaction. The problems of the struggle of ideas in the international arena were discussed in a specific and businesslike fashion by the participants in the recent All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers.

The exacerbation of this struggle, the conference noted, demands the further improvement of foreign policy propaganda and at the same time a rise in the standards of ideological education within the country. It is necessary to consistently strengthen political vigilance and hold in Soviet people a keen class sense, ideological conviction, awareness of the socialist system's superiority and the readiness to defend the motherland and our revolutionary gains.

The truth is a mighty weapon. Just as it is impossible to hide the sun with the palm of your hand, it is impossible by means of any slanderous fabrications to conceal from mankind the truth about socialism's advantages. Its creative potential and truly humane nature are being revealed to an ever-increasing extent. In no capitalist country do working people enjoy social rights such as the rights to work, education, housing and free medical services. Every opportunity available to us must be used to tell the broadest circles of the foreign public the truth about the upsurge of the Soviet economy, the wealth of our sociopolitical and spiritual life, the consistent development of socialist democracy and the peaceful nature of our plans and creative schemes.

Socialism's advantages are particularly plain against the background of the exacerbation of modern capitalism's crisis. In the bourgeois society crises--trade and industrial, currency and financial, energy, ecological and so forth--are increasingly closely interwoven and there is raging inflation and unemployment. In a number of imperialist states political instability is intensifying and the ideological and political crisis is mounting. Imperialism attempts to "drown out" by means of militarism and the arms race its social ills and inability to cope with acute problems and its fear of the future.

Life daily confirms the great truth: Socialism and peace are indivisible. The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are the main bastion of peace and the steadfast champion of the policy line of relaxing international tension. The fact that mankind has been spared a world war for more than 30 years now is to the extremely great merit of socialism and is a success for all the world's peace-loving forces.

In the present complex international situation the communists see it as their duty to struggle, fully armed with leading revolutionary theory, against the class adversaries, to offer a resolute rebuff to anticommunism and to win over to socialism's side and enlist in the ranks of fighters for peace and social progress more and more millions of people on all continents.

What is required of our ideological cadres is the creative elaboration of problems of social development and the intensification of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and manifestations of rightwing and "leftwing" opportunism. A particularly great deal depends on social scientists, lecturers and propagandists and the mass media. While systematically demonstrating real socialism's successes, it is necessary ably, skillfully and cogently to reveal capitalism's defects as the system of exploitation, oppression and violence and to show what bloody crimes the imperialist bourgeoisie commits when a real threat to its dominance emerges.

It is an extremely noble task to educate millions and millions of people in the spirit of devotion to communism's ideals. The CPSU Central Committee October slogan is finding a warm response among progressive mankind:

--Long Live Marxism-Leninism--The Mighty Ideological Weapon of All Countries' Working People in the Struggle Against Imperialism and for the Victory of Socialism and Communism!

MEETING OF INTERCOSMOS DELEGATIONS REPORTED

LD272258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1832 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 27 October--A conference of the heads of the national coordinating organs for the Intercosmos program ended in Blagoevrad today. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They discussed matter connected with international manned flights in the Intercosmos program and scientific results obtained during the space flights. A plan for joint investigations for 1981-1985 was approved.

OPENING OF CONFERENCE ON PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE NOTED

LD010650 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, November 1, TASS--Successful preparation for the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Struggle for the Independence of Puerto Rico was described here at a press conference by representatives of the Mexican and Puerto Rican national committees in support of this forum.

The conference is to be held in the Mexican capital from November 30 to December 2nd, 1979. It will be attended by over 400 delegates from many countries of the world including distinguished political, trade union and public figures and representatives of international organisations.

The conference will discuss the situation in Puerto Rico, which is under United States colonial rule, the state and prospect of the Puerto Rican people's struggle for national liberation and problems of international solidarity with this just struggle. Emphasis will be on the Pentagon's military bases on Puerto Rican territory in view of the great threat they constitute to the region as a whole and to world peace.

COMMENTARY ON INEQUALITIES PRESENT IN NEW LOME CONVENTION

LD211900 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The Second Lome Convention, a five-year trade and economic agreement between the Common Market and the 57 ACP countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, has been signed in Lome, Togo. The Common Market (?leaders) gave a hasty description of the new agreement as a model of progressing dialogue between the developing south and the developed north.

A model? It does not take a particularly deep analysis to see that even if there can be any talk of a model, it is the model of the modern policy of collective neocolonialism pursued by the Common Market toward the newly independent states.

Thus, the increase in "aid" from 3,400 to 5,600 million European currency units is presented by the West European Nine as a fine gesture. But they keep mum that the gesture was forced by the growing pressure from the newly-independent states.

The "partners in development" also leave in the shade another fact that the "aid" makes it binding, in the long run on the newly-formed countries to buy West European manufactured products. It is not accidental that the (?prominent) EEC leader Claude Cheysson, responsible for relations between the Common Market and the developing countries, described trade and economic expansion in the markets of the newly-liberated countries as the best method of overcoming depression in Western Europe.

The EEC countries prefer not to talk of the pains they took to incorporate into the new agreements safeguards for West European private investers against nationalization and similar risks, which is directly in the interests of international capital drawing huge profits from the exploitation of the natural and labour resources of the young states; it is well-known that each dollar invested in the ACP economies, gives three dollars of profits to the West European owners.

As a result of such "cooperation" the foreign debt of the ACP countries to their "partners" grew over the past 15 years to 30,000 million dollars.

In this situation, the EEC trade and economic "concessions" are nothing but tips used by the imperialist circles of the Common Market to cover up their attempts to tighten the grip of neocolonialism.

COMMENTARY ON LISBON ARAB SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD011428 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

A world congress of solidarity with Arab peoples is opening in Lisbon tomorrow. It is to be held by a decision of the Extraordinary Conference of the All-Arab People's Congress, which took place in Damascus in November last year. Delegations of tens of Arab and other countries, representatives of mass and public organizations are taking part in this big international forum.

The congress is to begin its work in a difficult and responsible moment of struggle which the progressive forces of the Arab world wage against the intrigues of imperialist and Zionist circles that seek to consolidate their positions and influence in the Middle East. To attain this goal the participants in the anti-Arab Camp David deal are trying to impose on the peoples of the region such a 'settlement' of the Middle East crisis, which, while in no way meeting the interests of the Arabs, including the Arab people of Palestine, would fully satisfy Tel Aviv's and its patrons' expansionist aspirations. The Camp David collusion which became possible as a result of the Egyptian regime's traitorous policy has been widely condemned in the Arab world.

At the Baghdad summit conference the Arab countries firmly rejected the humiliating concessions to the Israeli aggressor and separate versions of a settlement in the Middle East. The participants in the conference came out in support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of its tested leader and the sole legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization. The countries-participants in the national front for steadfastness and confrontation are in the vanguard of struggle against the Camp David deal.

Widely condemned in the Arab world are also the attempts by the participants in the collusion at Camp David to emasculate the Palestinian problem, strip it of political topicality, and, in circumvention of the PLO, to substitute projects of so called "autonomy" for the Palestinians in the Israel-occupied territories for a just solution to the problem.

The Arab peoples' just struggle is finding a wide support of the progressive public of the whole world, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which invariably show solidarity and support the struggle of the Arabs for the strengthening of national sovereignty and social progress. The Soviet Union resolutely comes out for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and ensurance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent state of their own.

The international forum which is opening in Lisbon will undoubtedly become an important contribution to strengthening solidarity with the embattled Arab peoples to the cause of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

CARTER DECIDES ON MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR PRC

LD242145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] AP reports that U.S. President Carter has decided to grant China Most-Favored Nation status in trade. Carter has called on Congress to approve this measure as soon as possible. As he put it, this will considerably improve economic and political relations between the two countries.

Let us recall that for several years now, the American President has, in words, favored the repeal of the reactionary Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which puts a barrier in the path of granting the same status to the Soviet Union. However, so far virtually nothing has been done in the United States towards this end. As events show, the U.S. administration has decided to give priority in the field of trade to China, with which the United States established diplomatic relations less than a year ago.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD021117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Risky Tendency"]

[Text] As already reported, U.S. President Carter has sent the trade agreement between the United States and China to Congress for ratification. At the same time the President issued an order effectively approving the granting to China of Most-Favored-Nation status in trade.

A few days earlier a State Department official spokesman announced that the administration had decided to abandon the "balanced approach" it had at one time proclaimed regarding trade with the USSR and China. This, Japan's MAINICHI states, is a step that "demonstrates the U.S. leaning toward China."

In the United States there are realistically minded forces which realize that the Maoists would like to drag America into a dangerous game, trade and economic relations, in particular, for this purpose. Reflecting these forces' opinion, the San Francisco EXAMINER wrote: "We should not take risks and, by talking big, provoke events in another hemisphere that we cannot cope with ourselves."

Quite strong resistance is also being offered by those American business circles that are suffering losses because of trade competition from China in the American market--primarily the textile market.

However, the powerful Chinese lobby in Washington--Senator H. Jackson is one of its most zealous representatives--has exerted growing pressure on the administration, demanding increasing expansion of the sphere of American-Chinese "cooperation." As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, Z. Brzezinski is also working in this direction. As can be seen, the pressure has produced results.

Chinese foreign trade minister Li Qiang is currently in Washington negotiating with high-ranking U.S. administration officials on the problems of economic and political relations between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

Matters are not confined to commerce. Describing the talks with Li Qiang, the American press reports that Beijing is seeking access to American military technology. An agreement of that kind, the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT remarks, "cannot be ruled out."

Some time ago a report by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee was published in Washington. After a trip to China members of the commission had reached the conclusion that Beijing is seeking to complicate Soviet-American relations by endeavoring to secure U.S. support in its confrontation with the Soviet Union. It is not in U.S. interests, the report noted, to play up to Beijing in this. However, as is evident, Washington is reluctant to heed warnings of this kind.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON U.S. 'QUICK REACTION CORPS'

LD021103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed article: "Release Into 'Gunboat Policy'"]

[Text] "Sounding ever more often in Washington lately are statements with thinly veiled threats to resort again to open military intervention in various areas of the world should the development of events there take a turn considered undesirable by the United States, more than that, a sort of material base is being created for these threats.

An example of this is presented by the recent approval given by the American leadership to plans to set up the socalled "quick reaction" force intended for U.S. armed interference in the Near East, in Southeast Asia, in Africa and in Latin America.

According to press reports, the Pentagon has already started fulfillment of these plans. As stated by American Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, the army component of this force will comprise a corps specially designated for these purposes and consisting of several divisions. These formations are to interact with units of the air force and navy, and also with marine detachments. The total strength of the American "quick reaction" troops is to exceed 100,000 men.

It is also reported that the strongpoints of American Armed Forces in Okinawa, the Philippines, Diego Garcia Island and in the Persian Gulf area will be used to ensure the fulfillment by the "quick reaction" troops of their task. Considering the sizeable distance of the contemplated place of action by the forces of intervention that are being set up, from American shores special importance is being given in the United States to the program of beefing up transport aviation of a large carrying capacity.

There is no doubt that the plans to form the "quick reaction" force are rooted in the desire of a certain part of America's ruling circles to again revive the role of "world policeman" played by the United States. It is another matter that prompts the question: Why are these plans announced precisely now when the task of further easing tension, of deepening and strengthening detente both in the political and military fields has been put on the agenda of international life?

As is known, the colonial system of imperialism, that took ages to be created, fell apart in the post-war years under the blows of the mass liberation movements. The processes awakened by anti-colonial revolutions continue. This finds its expression in the struggle by the once oppressed peoples for the strengthening of their political and economic independence, against intrigues by neocolonialist forces.

Concrete events connected with this--for instance, the collapse of the rotten monarchic regime in Iran, the victory of the popular uprising in Nicaragua, the mounting struggle to liquidate racist regimes in the south of Africa--are obviously not to the liking of imperialist circles. Trying to present matters in such a way as through standing behind all this are not objective laws of historic development, not the will of the peoples that have embarked on the road of independence, but activities by some troublemakers who are incited from outside, the militaristic circles of the West count on--by means of bayonets--preventing the progressive changes that are taking place in the world arena. It is exactly for these purposes that Washington is forming the 'quick reaction' force.

The situations in which it is intended to use this force are revealing. According to the Pentagon's plans, the 'quick reaction' force can be used for seizing and holding sources of raw materials, for giving support to 'allied regimes in the struggle against guerrilla forces', for protecting the overseas interests of American monopolies, for putting pressure on those countries that for some reason do not want to follow in the wake of American policy. In this content, for instance, the United States is drawing up plans of seizing oil fields in the Arabian Peninsula in the event oil deliveries from there to Western countries are stopped. These plans include the sending of mobile detachments to occupy Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia.

It is not by chance that the United States is building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and, as it is reported, is carrying out preparations to set up a 5th U.S. fleet, which, among other things, is to provide support to the 'quick reaction corps'. A separate interventionist corps is being set up in the United States for purpose of 'defending' South and Central America.

One cannot help recalling the results of such relapses of 'gunboat diplomacy' in the recent past. Having started in August 1964 with what seemed to be a 'minor' provocation in the Gulf of Tonkin, off the shores of Vietnam, Washington subsequently found itself drawn into a huge aggressive military venture that, as admitted by Americans themselves, inflicted tremendous material and moral damage to the United States. Despite all efforts by the Pentagon and the cruelty with which that war was waged by the interventionists, the heroic people of Vietnam weathered the trials and achieved victory. The armed intrusions by the United States in other parts of the world--in Korea, Panama, the Near East--also failed to produce the desired result. Wherever an American soldier with a submachine gun in his hands appeared under the flag of a 'peacemaker', the wave of popular wrath against foreign and also local oppressors rose even further.

There is no element of chance here because the times are irrevocably gone when by using gunboats, cruisers or battleships imperialists had succeeded for some period of time to impose their diktat, to install suitable or pliant regimes in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. There is no doubt that the policy of crude imperialist diktat by means of the new fangled American 'quick reaction' doctrine cannot bring success to those who are reluctant to renounce this policy.

No false references to the need to protect American interests or to ensure the safety of communications will help Washington camouflage the expansionist anti-popular essence of the plans to set up the 'quick reaction corps'. The peoples of the world clearly see through these propaganda subterfuges and say a resolute "no" to the intrigues of the militaristic circles. To prevent inevitable historic changes by means of all sorts of interventionist formations is an unfulfillable task doomed to failure from the outset.

Contemporary conditions dictate other methods of solving the international issues that arise--methods of talks based on principles of full equality of the sides and leading to a strengthening of the spirit of trust between peoples, to a consolidation of peace and international security.

The road to lasting and stable peace lies not through the multiplication of military arsenals and the aggravation of conflict situations. "True political daring", it is stressed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, "implies not surges of rivalry and confrontation but the ability to pursue a policy of peace and goodneighbourhood without vacillations and retreats". It would be good if this simple truth was understood by all those on whom the situation in the international arena depends.

KUZNETSOV, U.S. ENVOY WATSON SPEAK AT CREDENTIALS CEREMONY

LD011431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 29 October in the Kremlin Thomas J. Watson, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ambassador was accompanied by embassy diplomatic officials.

Presenting his credentials, T. Watson said that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are of central importance not only for our countries' foreign policies and national security interests but also for the world as a whole and its stability. The U.S. Government and Americans as a whole, T. Watson declared, recognize the importance of our relations and the need for both countries to seek cooperation on a wide range of problems.

There can be no doubt, the ambassador went on to say, that the most significant event in the sphere of Soviet-American relations in the last few years was the completion of the SALT II talks and the Vienna Summit during which L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter signed the SALT II treaty. The ambassador also advocated developing bilateral Soviet-American relations.

In his reply speech V.V. Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union, guided by the peace program put forward at the 24th and developed at the 25th CPSU Congress, consistently seeks to emphatically improve the international climate and establish and develop mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries and advocates ending the arms race, disarmament, and insuring that all disputed international issues are resolved through negotiation. This course also determines our principled line toward the United States.

V.V. Kuznetsov pointed out that the entry into force of the SALT II treaty, which is an important step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war, will open the way for elaborating subsequent measures not only to limit but also to reduce strategic arms. He also stressed the great importance of the Soviet Union's new foreign policy initiative, which was put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech and is aimed at making the transition to military detente on the European Continent and strengthening international security and peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union, V.V. Kuznetsov said in conclusion, is prepared, on an honest, just basis and with strict respect for the rights of other countries and people, to collaborate and cooperate with the United States--whether it is a question of limiting armaments, eliminating existing sources of military danger and tension in the world and preventing the emergence of new ones, or of the mutually advantageous development of bilateral ties in various spheres.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and T. Watson there took place a conversation in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, participated.

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON BRZEZINSKI'S POLICY

LD012312 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 1, TASS--The Washington POST has published an article saying specifically that behind the recent crisis over Cuba is the man who is "the real power behind President Carter's foreign policy, Zbigniew Brzezinski".

Despite vigorous protests from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and top intelligence officials," the determinedly hawkish national security affairs chief is pushing ahead with a plan to turn his boss into an implacable Soviet baiter." For all his supposed expertise on the Kremlin, the Washington POST says, Brzezinski badly misjudged the Soviet reaction. It was Carter, not the Soviets who backed down, the newspaper writes.

Brzezinski promptly drafted a secret memorandum outlining a programme to put the Soviets in their place and to restore Carter's damaged prestige. "We have seen the memo and it's a blueprint for reviving the cold war", the Washington POST says.

It calls, the newspaper goes on, for the propping up of anti-communist governments in the Western Hemisphere, accompanied by a carefully orchestrated campaign "to educate the American public to the gravity of the Cuban-Soviet threat to U.S. security.

Then, according to the Brzezinski plan, the United States would initiate a world-wide campaign of propaganda and political pressure against the Soviets and Cubans. In furtherance of phase two of his plan, the article says, "Brzezinski ordered a questionaire sent to all U.S. ambassadors, instructing them to provide data on Cuban activities in their area that would be used for the propaganda campaign. The questionaire, labelled Top Secret Umbra, was opposed by Vance and his top aides. Two-thirds of the ambassadors protested the instructions, an unprecedented show of opposition. But such is Brzezinski's clout with Carter that the White House ordered that the questionaires be completed."

According to diplomatic sources, the Washington POST says, Vance has stated privately that the Brzezinski plan would "reverse 15 years of American diplomacy".

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOUTH KOREAN EVENTS

U.S., CIA Complicity

LD011201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Apt Remarks" from R. Tuchnin-compiled "World Today" feature: "Why They Removed the Dictator"]

[Text] Even the South Korean authorities have now given up the story that the killing of the dictator Pak Chong-hui was an "accident." He was eliminated as a result of a thoroughly prepared conspiracy, in which one of the main parts was played by Kim Chae-kyu, director of the local CIA.

Many foreign observers are asking the reasonable question: "Taking into account the very close links between the American CIA and South Korean intelligence, could this assassination have taken place with Washington in complete ignorance?" Here American journalists draw particular attention to the fact that the United States has hinted relatively transparently that it does not like the development of events in South Korea where mass demonstrations against the existing regime have literally shaken the entire country. With this in view the American ambassador in Seoul, as is know, made a special trip to his capital, and then, on his return, hastened to talk with Kim Chae-kyu.

Another thing is also indicative: Literally immediately after the killing of Pak Chong-hui South Korea and the United States exchanged hurried mutual assurances that their relations will undergo no changes, particularly in the sphere of "strengthening joint defense."

All this leads to the thought that Pak Chong-hui was removed because he could not insure the interests of South Korean reaction and its transatlantic patron in the necessary way. This is not the first time the American CIA has resorted to such a method for similar reasons: Let us recall its involvement in the killing of the Dominican dictator Trujillo, the elimination of the South Vietnamese puppet Ngo Dinh Diem and the elimination of certain other rulers.

Criticism of U.S. Intervention

LD020043 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kim Chae-kyu, who assassinated the South African [as heard] President Pak Chong-hui, has said that the United States was behind him. We bring you a comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev:

Addressing an urgent meeting of the South Korean cabinet immediately after the assassination, Kim Chae-kyu said: The president was shot to death. I killed him. The United States warmly is behind me. Everyone of you is requested to follow me.

This was reported by the Japanese news agency KYODO on Thursday. The agency said it quoted informed circles. It was a (?massive) style killing. Invited for lunch to the headquarters of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Pak Chong-hui and his five bodyguards were riddled with bullets. It happened on October 26.

Shortly before the killing, the U.S. TIME magazine prophetically wrote that the South Korean dictator might die or get toppled and that another general would come to power.

Unfortunately for Kim Chae-kyu, cabinet ministers did not follow him despite his seemingly irresistable calm that the United States was behind him. He has been dismissed as the head of the South Korean CIA and accused of murder. Most obviously the United States used him as a tool to down the dictabor and thus prevent the regime from collapsing under a wave of popular unrest. Real power in South Korea is now said to be in the hands of General Chong Sung-hwa. This is another proof of how prophetic or informed TIME magazine was.

American interference in the internal affairs of other countries has come to a point when it can be safely described as a favorite pastime of U.S. administrations and the CIA. A coup in Guatemala in the fifties, the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, the toppling of the Allende government in Chile in 1973, a military coup in Bangladesh several years later, support for the deposed shah of Iran, and now South Korea. The list could be longer i the CIA consulted TIME magazine or some other publications more often.

In all these cases America intervened because it was displeased. Once it was displeased with the poor performance of some dictator it had supported, he was eliminated and replaced by another handpicked dictator. Once Washington was displeased with the democratic and independent policy of some foreign country, it intervened too and replaced a legally elected leader with a pro-American regime, as was the case of Chile. Once the American leadership is displeased, the CIA moves in. Perhaps it is in keeping with America's 200-year old democratic traditions.

TRUD Comment

ID011651 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 3 ID

[Yu, Babich answer to reader's letter under the rubric "International Review": Changing the Puppet?"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] What has caused the recent deterioration in the political situation in South Korea? [signed] A.M. Korzhenevskiy, lathe operator at the "Voronezhbelmash" plant.

The sharp deterioration in the political situation in South Korea, whose like has not been seen since 1960, is mainly caused by the crisis in the antipopular Seoul regime, which manages to hold on to power thanks solely to American force of arms.

One manifestation of this crisis was the mass demonstrations against Seoul's policy, which swept over literally the whole country.

Another manifestation of the crisis in the regime was the killing of Gen Pak Chong-hui, ruler of the country since 1960, during a dinner in the presidential palace in Seoul on 26 October. It is indicative that at first the South Korean Information Ministry reported that Pak Chong-hui was the victim of "accidental crossfire" which arose allegedly "during a dispute" between Kim Chae-kyu, director of the South Korean CIA, and the "president's" bodyguard. But on Sunday this story was changed: A representative of the special commission investigating the circumstances of Pak Chong-hui's death stated directly that the killing had been "planned in advance."

In this connection Western agencies draw attention to the fact that the dictator's death came literally a few hours after a meeting between Kim Chae-kyu and the American ambassador. The latter had just returned from Washington, where he had been recalled to show U.S. "displeasure" with the development of events in South Korea, in particular the regime's inability to deal with the growth of demonstrations by the people.

These demonstrations were obviously assessed in the United States as a threat not only to the Seoul regime, but also to "American interests" in South Korea in general. Pak Chong-hui himself had apparently "lost Washington's confidence" and was removed from the political scene just as Ngo Dinh Diem, head of the Saigon regime, was removed in 1954.

And although former "Prime Minister" Cho Kyu-ha has taken on the "president's" duties, Washington is clearly gambling on the regime's "strong man"--Chong Sung-hwa, chief of staff of the South Korean Army. The latter, fawning on Washington, hurried to declare that "there will be no change in South Korean relations with the United States and other allies."

The change of heads of the Seoul regime has not changed its antipopular essence or eliminated the fundamental causes of the crisis. This crisis will undoubtedly deepen.

JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN PACIFIC MANEUVERS 'SMOKESCREEN'

LD290327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Japanese military administration has announced that next spring its navy will take part for the first time in the exercises codenamed "Pacific Ring" in the region of the Hawaiian Islands. The overall command of these maneuvers, held regularly since 1971, is implemented by the United States. Besides the U.S. 3d Fleet, the navies of Canada, Australia and New Zealand will also take part.

Washington has long been trying to have Tokyo take part in "Pacific Ring", notes Yuriy Vdovin, PRAVDA commentator. While in the past the Japanese authorities have approached this issue with concern for the constitution and other laws banning the dispatch of Japanese troops abroad, now caution has been cast aside. Here the hackneyed myth of the Soviet military threat is again going about.

This, however, is a smokescreen. Behind it is a new stage in the stepping up of Japan-U.S. military cooperation. In "Pacific Ring" the Japanese navy will be operating together with member countries of the NATO and ANZUS blocs for the first time since the war. [as heard] By including Japan in these maneuvers, the United States is thus in fact continuing to expand the network of military alliances in which the leading and linking role is played by the Pentagon. Next is the inclusion of the Seoul regime, tied to the United States by close military bonds and pledges, in this network. Then it is not far to Beijing also, which is striving for allies in NATO and is prepared for cooperation with the most reactionary forces for the sake of achieving its hegemonistic aims.

The dangerous plans of the Japanese and U.S. military, the commentator concludes, are evoking great concern in Japan, for open support for the Pentagon's strategy of knocking together and strengthening new aggressive blocs is leading to increased tension in the Far East, the Pacific and all Asia.

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY MARKED IN SOVIET UNION

Ustinov Greetings

LD011307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Col Gen Comrade I. Coman, Romanian minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all Romanian servicemen on the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romanian servicemen are greeting Romanian Army Day with new successes. I am confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our armies will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Romania and the Warsaw Pact states.

On this noteworthy day I wish Romanian Army personnel new successes in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their homeland and the entire socialist community and for the sake of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Exhibition

LD011119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[B. Starshinov report: "Opening of Exhibition"]

[Text] An exhibition, which opened on 23 October in the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum, is devoted to Romanian Army Day. The exhibition displays exhibits reflecting Soviet-Romanian combat friendship and the present-day life and training of Romanian servicemen.

Present at the opening of the exhibition were generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and Soviet veterans who participated in the liberation of Romania from the German fascist invaders.

Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, military, naval and air attache at the Romanian Embassy in the Soviet Union, addressed those assembled.

CSSR, USSR SIGN RADIO COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD011214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of radio broadcasting for 1980-81 was signed in Moscow today between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] and Czechoslovak radio. The document envisages the further development of cooperation and the exchange of radio materials showing the successes of the two countries in the construction of communism and socialism and the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR. The protocol was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio, and Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak radio.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON HUA TOUR OF W. EUROPE

Zhukov 'Rejoinder'

LD021125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov "Rejoinder": "Duet in London"]

[Text] Continuing his tour of West European capitals, Beijing leader Hua Guofeng arrived in London last Sunday. He was accorded a particularly splendid reception there. That is understandable: As London's DAILY EXPRESS newspaper noted 30 October, Mrs Thatcher's bellicose anti-Soviet views "are not far removed from the Chinese leader's views." Certain London circles with a tendency toward cold war morality anticipated pleasure from the spectacle which Hua Guofeng's visit was intended to become. "His well-known anti-Soviet views may meet with sympathy from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher," REUTERS reported. "In Britain he will find a more conducive (than in other West European countries--Zh.Yu.) atmosphere for attacking the USSR."

PRAVDA readers will remember the scandal caused by Thatcher's recent aggressive speech in Luxembourg in honor of Winston Churchill, the ill-famed organizer of intervention against Soviet Russia and of the cold war. Her threats to cause the Soviet people "the same and even greater sufferings" than they bore during Hitler's invasion aroused protests even in the British bourgeois press. But now Britain is receiving a guest from Beijing whose views are very close to those of that noisy personage. Everything immediately happened as REUTERS had predicted.

Well, the guest found plenty to talk about in the London milieu. Thus he seemed to see an "increase in the number of factors leading to war." Thus he intimidated the public with a threat of a "global nature," calling for firmness and no concessions--in general, for a cold war entrenchment.

With what enthusiasm the guest from Beijing praised his interlocutor for her bellicose anti-Soviet speech in Luxembourg: "We are delighted, Mrs Thatcher, with your political perspicacity and frankness," he exclaimed, praising Churchill in his turn.

How warmly the British Prime Minister herself returned compliments for compliments! What generous promises she made to the Beijing leader: "Britain can make a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of China's plans," she stated, stressing that in talks held behind closed doors the two sides "reached agreement concerning many (!) aspects of the international situation."

It is as if the scene so caustically depicted by Krylov in the fable "The Cuckoo and the Cock" has repeated itself in London: "How loudly and importantly you sing, dear cock!" "And you, cuckoo, my dear, how fluently and slowly you sing...." "Why does the cuckoo praise the cock, fearing no sin? Because the cock praises the cuckoo."

However, as the reader has guessed, matters are by no means restricted to an exchange of compliments in London. As British Defense Secretary Pym explained, speaking in the House of Commons, "Talks are under way between the British and Chinese governments on supplying British weapons to Beijing, including Harrier VTOL fighters." The minister considered it necessary to note the hope expressed by official London that "the talks will be successful."

The duet continues, to the great rapture of both sides. The British Government's aim here is clear, the British communist newspaper MORNING STAR wrote 30 October: It is to involve China in "more vigorously in international policy on the side of the West."

But here is a problem which no sensible politician can ignore: Surely it must be clear by now that the question of how Beijing will use the weapons which Mrs. Thatcher is preparing to grant it will be decided, undoubtedly, by Beijing itself, and not by those who are assigning it a place in advance "on the side of the West"? After all, the Beijing guest only wants to "delay the outbreak of war"--no more! Is it not time, before it is too late, to think seriously about this question? And at the same time to recall the outcome, 40 years ago, of similar diplomacy on the part of one of the Conservative lady's predecessors, namely Chamberlain.

Dobrov Commentary

LD020040 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary "The Hopes Are Not Being Fulfilled"]

[Excerpts] The Beijing leadership, in its global great-power strategy, reserves a major position for West Europe. It is no secret that it is against detente on the European Continent and is striving to form an alliance with the most reactionary circles of NATO. All the contacts that Beijing establishes in West European countries demonstrate its aspiration to obtain the weapons that China needs in order to realize its hegemonic aims. In the last few months West Europe has been visited by dozens of Chinese delegations. The members of these delegations concentrated their interest on the stipulation of contracts centered on the delivery of arms or on commercial agreements that would give Beijing the possibility of obtaining equipment which could subsequently be used in its military industry.

During the present trip to West Europe by the Chinese leader, the anti-Sovietism of Hua Guofeng and his active opposition to detente have not aroused enthusiasm among his interlocutors who deemed it their duty to confirm their own attachement to the idea of the development of cooperation with all countries. It is characteristic that the Chinese premier had not even crossed the FRG border when Chancellor Schmidt was already deeming it necessary to warn publicly, in an interview in Italian television, that the Bonn government did not intend to permit itself to be used against the Soviet Union.

Dissatisfaction in the Western press was also aroused by Hua Guofeng's praise for the aggressive plans of the North Atlantic bloc aimed at fomenting tension throughout the world. The Milanese paper REPUBLICA has stressed in particular the words used by the Beijing leader to the effect that only the Pentagon and NATO leaders are reasonable people who see reality exactly as it is. The paper asked: But does Hua Guofeng perhaps consider Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt, who have confirmed--the former, the intention of promoting the policy of detente, and the latter, confidence in the determination of the USSR to negotiate--to be people incapable of making a realistic assessment of the situation?

It is difficult to draw a conclusion regarding the results of the negotiations conducted by the Chinese visitors as regards the purchase of armaments but, to judge from statements made by European political figures and press reports, Beijing has so far failed to obtain successes either in France or in the FRG.

Summing it all up, the first results of the visit to West Europe by the Chinese leader, because of their content and the results achieved, do not deserve the qualification "historic" which Western propaganda has hastened to give to the visit.

European public opinion is convinced that the mask of the love of peace which the Chinese leaders endeavor to wear is incapable of concealing the aggressive and hegemonic substance of their intentions.

China's 'Expansionist Policy'

LD021016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0834 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 November, TASS observer Konstantin Ivanov writes:

It appears from reports in today's British newspapers that Hua Guofeng, speaking yesterday evening at a banquet given by the lord mayor of London, made at the very least a surprising speech. "Observing the present alarming situation in the world," he said in particular, "one cannot but remember the events of 40 years ago." Just to be sure, he recalled what those events were. The West was pursuing a policy of appeasement toward the aggressor and had to pay heavily for its mistake. "Such a tragic lesson should not be forgotten," the Chinese leader added.

What happened? The surprised reader would be right to ask this question. Why, all of a sudden, did Hua Guofeng decide to open the eyes of the British to the danger of encouraging the expansionist policy of China which, like Hitler's Germany 40 years ago, is laying territorial claims to practically all of its neighbors while at the same time--and in the same way as Hitler's Germany--is assuring the West that it is ready to satisfy its appetites exclusively at the expense of the USSR?

But no, this miracle did not occur. Beijing is not thinking of giving up its claims, which in their size almost exceed the present territory of China. It does not intend to end military provocations on its borders; this can be seen from its latest aggression against Vietnam. The obligatory tribute to detente and disarmament which Beijing occasionally pays in the West cannot muffle the noisy militaristic propaganda which is being conducted in China itself.

We are simply faced with a routine attempt to deceive the credulous Western man in the street--to deceive him with the aid of the most blatant forgery. Point by point it is the same model elaborated 40 years ago when anti-Soviet blindness prevented Western governments from seeing that the real danger to them stemmed not from the Soviet Union, but from those who they "appeased" in Munich.

SOVIET ENGINEER DEFECTS IN STOCKHOLM

LD311810 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet engineer visiting Sweden has asked for political asylum here. The man came to Stockholm in connection with the technical fair in Alvsjo in order to present Soviet technology. The Stockholm police are now dealing with the request and will then pass the matter to the board of immigration, which will decide on whether he can stay in Sweden. The Soviet engineer is the fifth Soviet citizen who has defected in Stockholm this year.

SYRIAN STAND AGAINST CAMP DAVID DEAL, INTERNAL REACTION PRAISED

LD011257 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Tyssovskiy article: "Syria: On the Front Line of the Struggle"]

[Text] Neat little white houses cluster up Qasyun Mountain which shades and shelters Damascus--the capital of the Syrian Arab Republic. In the evening it has a nebulous appearance--a kaleidoscope of shimmering blue, yellow and greenish stars. The pinnacles of the minarets, the spreading plane trees, broad avenues of the new quarters and narrow alleys of the old city--a donkey drawing a cart cannot pass through them--lend it a special color. At every step this Near Eastern megalopolis bears the traces of the unique civilization whose cradle it was for tens of centuries--a now silent testimony to the tempestuous history of the Arab caliphates, Turkish rule and British and French occupation.

"The heart of the Arab world beats in Damascus," is a proverb which has a particularly topical ring today. Syria is on the front line of the struggle against the Israeli aggressor whom it has been resisting not only on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights but also in neighboring Lebanon. The Lebanese sky which the Israeli Air Force has regarded as its private domain, carrying out attacks against the peaceful settlements and Palestinian refugee camps, sowing death among the civilian population, has become insecure for the aggressors with the "Star of David" on their fuselage. A few days ago an Israeli U.S.-produced Firebee reconnaissance aircraft on a military reconnaissance operation was shot down over Syria. The Israeli generals, caught by the arm, were forced not only to admit to this instance of airborne espionage but also to acknowledge the increased combat readiness of Syrian air defense.

"The separate treaty concluded between Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israel is a betrayal of the national interests of Egypt and the whole Arab nation," said the joint statement published recently in Damascus by the Syrian Ba'th Party and the league of Egyptian patriots abroad. This document is characteristic in that it serves as a manifestation of the desire of all progressive and patriotic forces of the Arab East to unite around the Syrian-Palestinian alliance in order to give a weighty rebuff to the Israeli-Egyptian military-political alliance which operates on orders from across the ocean. Syria, together with the PLO, is the mainspring of the national front of steadfastness in the face of As-Sadat's betrayal and of resistance to the dangerous consequences of the present Egyptian leadership's course for Arab national interests.

The unswerving position of Damascus, which rejects the joint pressure from Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv, is causing growing anxiety both across the Atlantic and among the United States' Near Eastern allies. Syria and the PLO have become a sort of constant irritant to the U.S. political course in this region. It would be no exaggeration to say that Damascus and the Palestine resistance movement have been and remain subjects for the special attention of the CIA, Egyptian General Intelligence, and Israeli Mossad. The Beirut newspaper AL-QA'IDAH, quoting reliable diplomatic sources, has reported that at their talks in Alexandria As-Sadat and Begin agreed on cooperation in the struggle against the Palestinian resistance movements and Pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon which are made up of Syrian military contingents. Bassam abu Sharif, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, pointed out back in July that a secret meeting had taken place in Cairo between CIA representatives and the Egyptian special services in the presence of an Israeli "task force" attached to Begin's cabinet which is charged with conducting operations in the "cloak and dagger" field. During the meeting it was decided to "carry out a number of acts of terrorism against those who condemn the Egyptian president's capitulationist course."

The past 2-3 months have shown that these warnings were not unfounded. It has also become obvious that the activity of the three intelligence services is concentrated on undermining the internal front in Syria. Let us recall that important changes in the country's life took place as a result of the "rectification movement" in November 1970 when Hafiz al-Asad became the republic's president and general secretary of the Ba'th Party. The subsequent period was characterized by stability and the consolidation of the regime's social base. The creation of the Progressive National Front consisting of representatives of the ruling party, Communist Party and the country's other progressive forces must be regarded as its main achievement. Elections to the local councils were also held and the People's Council--the country's parliament--was set up. This stability was not part of imperialism's plans. With a view to undermining Syria's ability to resist the projects to establish a "Pax Americana" in the Near East, the method of stoking discord among the country's religious communities was selected, and the arch-reactionary "Muslim Brotherhood" organization of religious fanatics acted as the foreign intelligence servies' tool. They carried out bloody sorties in Aleppo and Latakia as a result of which dozens of people died.

But the result of these acts of terrorism was the opposite of what those who inspired the criminal elements had expected. Syria was swept by a wave of protests whose participants expressed their support for Syria's progressive regime. The attempt to split the internal front in the country was thus thwarted.

"A rifle in one hand, a pick in the other," is the slogan under which the urban and rural working people are struggling against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in the Near East. The Soviet Union renders Syria great assistance in strengthening the national economy. The Euphrates hydraulic engineering complex, the oil industry, the Latakia-al-Qamishli railroad and many others have become projects of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and a living embodiment of the friendship linking the two peoples. A major new hydraulic complex is being constructed on the banks of the Al-Kabir River as a result of whose damming an artificial sea containing over 200 million cubic meters of water will be formed. This reservoir will provide life-giving moisture not only for the Syrian fellahs but will also make it possible to use water for industrial needs.

Soviet people follow with sympathy the hard struggle which the Syrian people are waging on two fronts--against attempts to put the Arabs on the "'procrustes' bed" of the Camp David agreements which in no way accord with the aspirations of the Arab peoples--above all, the Palestinian people--and against the internal reaction--the tool of imperialism and Zionism. The Progressive National Front has been able to rally the country's population not only to resist foreign plots but also to work to create in Syria an infrastructure, industrial enterprises, and conditions for increasing agricultural production. This front is a guarantee of Syria's staunchness in the face of the plans which imperialism is elaborating to bring the Arabs to their knees and place the Near East under the U.S. military umbrella.

LARGE ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN TEHRAN NOTED

LD012241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Despite a ban by the Islamic spiritual authorities, tens of thousands of Iranians have taken part in an anti-American protest march. The demonstrators assembled near the American Embassy in Tehran. They were demanding that the former Iranian monarch should be expelled from the United States and were also demanding that the American Embassy be closed.

PATRIOTIC FRONT COUNTERS UK MANEUVERS AT RHODESIA TALKS

LD020737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[G. Ariyevich article: "Trick Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] "We are not colonial slaves waiting to be given freedom. We have achieved much ourselves with weapon in hand in the long and difficult struggle for genuine independence for our people!" That is what Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), told journalists during the latest "deadlock" at the Rhodesia conference that has been going on since the start of September in London at Lancaster House, surrounded by a dense police cordon. Along with Robert Mugabe, who heads the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Nkomo is representing the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front at the conference. His words probably reflect the crux of the matter. A crux that official London rejects.

The Patriotic Front representatives are having to display great restraint and patience in order to elaborate a reasonable compromise and parry the attempts to exclude them from the negotiations on the pretext that they are "intractable." They are constantly demonstrating their sincere intention of achieving an acceptable solution.

The Patriotic Front insisted that the question of the transitional period--the period before the holding of free elections when the racists' punitive military and police machine must be eliminated--was included on the agenda. Thus the conference began with a tactical success for the Patriotic Front. But even then the British bourgeois press continued to go on about the irreconcilability of the contradictions and inevitable failure and to say that "Nkomo and Mugabe are bound to make extremist demands and will not take into account the existence of the 250,000-strong white community in Rhodesia."

The tone of the British press changed noticeably after the Patriotic Front agreed with London's proposal that 20 percent of the seats in the country's future parliament be granted to the white settlers. But without them having a veto, of course, assisted by the Muzorewa-Smith delegation, the British side is seeking to avoid examining the main practical questions of transferring power in Rhodesia to the genuine representatives of the African people and to reduce matters merely to a slight renovation of the Rhodesian Constitution.

The racists' patrons have stooped even to direct pressure and military threats. In particular, their mouthpiece has been Republic of South Africa Prime Minister Pieter Botha, who unambiguously let it be known that Pretoria will give direct military aid to Muzorewa if the results of the London talks "do not suit" the South African rulers. The Rhodesian military's piratical raids on the territory of Mozambique and Zambia have been continuing during the conference.

In mid-October [UK Foreign Secretary] Lord Carrington issued another ultimatum to the Patriotic Front--accept the British draft of the Rhodesian Constitution immediately or leave the conference. On this occasion, too, Nkomo and Mugabe adopted a constructive stance that was supported by an emergency meeting in Dar es Salaam of the heads of the "frontline" African states. The front's representatives agreed to a compromise only after assurances from Carrington that land compensation will be paid to the white settlers (up to 80 percent of the arable land in Rhodesia is concentrated in their hands) not from the state exchequer at the Zimbabwe people's expense but from a specially created international fund with participation from Britain and the United States.

The London Rhodesia conference has now entered a new stage. The sides have moved on to discussing the question of the transitional period. In the Patriotic Front's opinion, this period "must be regarded as a component part of the overall process of transferring full power to the Zimbabwe people." In particular, it is proposed to create before the new general elections are held an interim administration--a governing council and a defense committee--consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the Patriotic Front and the present regime. The proposals also relate to establishing democratic control over the army, police, state apparatus and judiciary.

But the British side is not abandoning hope of keeping its grip on the course of events. It is proposing to introduce in the transitional period in Rhodesia direct British rule in the shape of a governor even while the present functions of the Muzorewa-Smith puppet administration are retained. At the plenary session of the conference 26 October the Patriotic Front delegation rejected this plan and suggested that the course of the new elections in the country be monitored under the control of UN armed forces.

However, neither diplomatic tricks nor political blackmail will save the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism in southern Africa.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM TO BOTSWANAN PRESIDENT

LD271742 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to President Seretse Khama of the Republic of Botswana conveying on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and his personal behalf to the president of the country and the Botswanan people congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of proclamation of independence of the Republic of Botswana.

In his reply telegram the president of the Republic of Botswana expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly Soviet-Botswanan relations will further develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of universal peace and progress.

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--A youth delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania spent recently 4 days in Alma-Ata. It was received in the headquarters of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee and spoke to Sultanov, Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee first secretary. The guests studied the work experience of Alma-Ata Komsomol organizations, visited the Kazakh Trade Unions Council, met at Friendship House with aktivs of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, inspected the Kazakh Museum of Art, a sports complex, the May Day clothing firm, and toured the city. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY COUP IN BOLIVIA

Report of Coup's Failure

LD011410 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 1, TASS--Walter Guevara Arze, president of Bolivia, described today's attempt at a coup d'etat in the country "as an isolated action by irresponsible people". That action "failed to attain its subversive goals which are not supported by popular masses", he said in a telephone interview with the FRANCE PRESS news agency. The coup attempt was made under the leadership of Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch who had held the post of the minister for peasant affairs and farming in the government of former dictator Hugo Banzer.

Trade Union, Army Protests

LD011952 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

["In Defence of the Constitution"--TASS headline]

[Text] La Paz, November 1, TASS--The Bolivian Labour Centre (C.O.B.)--the country's biggest trade-union association--took a decision on going on a general strike in token of protest against the coup d'etat staged in Bolivia today by several army units headed by Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch. At the same time Juan Lechin Oquendo, the C.O.B. executive secretary, is holding talks with the leaders of various political parties with a view to jointly defending the constitutional order in the country. General David Padilla, commander-in-chief of Bolivia's Armed Forces, stated, for his part, that the coup was staged by "irresponsible people" and laid the blame on them for serious consequences which their actions may lead to. The deposed president of Bolivia, Walter Guevara Arze, who is in his suburban residence under the surveillance of the military, also stated determination to uphold the constitutional system. Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of the Socialist Party, pointed out that the persons who staged the coup intend to restore dictatorship in Bolivia under the cover of phrases about defence of the people's interests. The leadership of the progressive front of Democratic People's Unity condemned the actions of the plotters and called on the population to put up a resistance to them.

Further Details on Coup

LD011950 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Havana, November 1, TASS--Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch, leading several army units and with the support of right-centre organizations, seized today presidential power in Bolivia, a PRENSA LATINA correspondent reports from the Bolivia capital. Radio La Paz broadcast an urgent report saying that Natusch is in the presidential palace negotiating with the deposed president Walter Guevara Arze and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces General David Padilla. Radio stations in La Paz reported that the new government promised to respect the rights of the Congress and the activities of trade union organizations and that Colonel Natusch Busch is to address the nation in order to explain reasons for the coup.

Colonel Natusch Busch was minister for peasant affairs and agriculture in the authoritarian government of President Hugo Banzer who seized power in 1971 and who ruled for seven years. As is reported by PRENSA LATINA, the deposed President Guevara Arze is conferring with his ministers at a place which is not named. The centre of La Paz and other districts of the capital are surrounded with rebel units. The Executive Committee of the Bolivian Workers' Centre, the biggest trade union organization of the country, is holding an urgent conference to discuss the situation in the country.

Protest Strike; New Cabinet

LD020954 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 2, TASS--The situation in Bolivia remains tense after the coup d'etat on Thursday. Working people of La Paz Department went on a 24-hour general strike at the call of the Bolivian Working Centre in protest against the military coup. The Bolivian Working Centre, the country's biggest trade union association, decided to set up a committee in defence of democracy. Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch, who proclaimed himself new president of the country, started to form a new cabinet. It already includes some representatives of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement party. Appointments were made to the posts of the minister of the interior, minister of planning and coordination, minister of finance, and others. Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, condemned the military coup. He said that representatives of his party, who became members of the new government, have no right to represent the whole party. In connection with this statement, one of the party leaders, Jose Felman Velarde, had to refuse the proposed post of the foreign minister. The deposed President Walter Guevara Arze is under house arrest. Clashes took place in La Paz and Cochabamba between civilians and military in which six people are reported to have been killed.

OAS SESSION SHOWS GROWING, LATIN AMERICAN RESISTANCE TO U.S.

PA011541 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] For many years we have been observing the activities of the OAS. It is my impression that the present sessions are different from the others. The U.S. representatives did not oppose any of the approved resolutions and also voted, without objection, in favor of the final document, the La Paz declaration. What is the reason for this attitude of the United States? Is the United States considering the interests of Latin America which it formerly ignored? I think there is another cause. In recent years Latin American unity has been greatly strengthened. In previous OAS General Assembly sessions, Latin America was on one side and the United States on the other. It was increasingly obvious that the interests of the two Americas were incompatible, and that the methods used by the United States in that organization were inadmissible. Therefore, it became necessary to review inter-American relations. These relations could no longer be based on the dictates of the United States and interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries. They had to be based on democratic principles. Although the United States was previously against this review, it is now obliged to accept it. The declaration of La Paz establishes the basis for the change in inter-American relations. During the recent session the problem of trade protectionism was again discussed, and again the discussion went against the United States.

The U.S. representatives signed the final document recommending that countries refrain from adopting restrictive measures which can harm trade with developing countries. Time will tell whether or not this signing will be followed by renunciation of the policy of trade protectionism. Of course the session also discussed the problem of the increased U.S. military activity in the Caribbean area. It became obvious that the viewpoint of most of the Latin American states differs from that of the United States. It was stated that there are no serious reasons for brandishing weapons. Therefore, observers believe the United States is seeking to make a show of force to impress Latin America. Naturally, those intentions were condemned in the session.

The recent OAS General Assembly has shown that despite apparent accord, there are divergencies between the United States and Latin America with respect to several problems. The U.S. renunciation of its former position of intrasigence can be explained by the fact that during this session it confronted a Latin America in a different frame of mind.

End of Session

LD012248 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 1, TASS--The Ninth Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States has ended in the capital of Bolivia. It was attended by delegations of 26 Latin American countries and the USA. The session's decisions and statements made by representatives of Latin American countries reflected profound changes that are taking place in Latin America, whose peoples are coming out more and more actively for real political and economic independence and against U.S. diktat.

These sentiments found expression first of all in the condemnation of Washington's policy of increasing American military presence in the Caribbean. Thus Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Sambrano qualified the U.S. show of force in the region as a serious threat to peace. The delegations of Nicaragua and Panama sharply criticized the United States for landing marines at Guantanamo. Many delegations in La Paz supported Grenada's draft resolution condemning the United States' "gunboat policy."

The American delegation had to use the tactics of "arm-twisting" in order to prevent the session from adopting the resolution in its original form. But the final version of the resolution, which was approved by the session, mentioned "profound concern" felt by Latin American countries over the deployment of U.S. forces in the Caribbean. In the opinion of a number of delegations this resolution should be taken as condemnation of Washington's militaristic policy in the area. The striving of the Latin American countries to gain freedom from U.S. control was reflected in the "La Paz declaration" which was adopted by the session. The declaration calls for faithful observance of the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, recommends countries to refrain from taking restrictive measures affecting the trade of developing countries. Political observers qualify this document as a condemnation of the United States' policy of protectionism in trade, a policy infringing the economic interests of Latin American countries. The "La Paz declaration" points to a pressing need for democratization of the OAS, for turning it into an effective body to protect the national sovereignty and rights of Latin American states.

The session passed a resolution condemning violations of human rights by the reactionary regimes of Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. It demands an end to repression, and restoration of democracy in these countries.

NEED TO IMPROVE 'EFFECTIVENESS' OF PRESS ITEMS VIEWED

LD011625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Our Press's Effectivness"]

[Text] At every stage in the building of the new society our Leninist party has attached and continues to attach paramount importance to the development of the Soviet press--that mighty ideological weapon and irreplaceable instrument for the communist education and organization of the masses and for forming public opinion. Under modern conditions, the 25th CPSU Congress, pointed out, increasing the ideological standard and effectiveness of press articles has assumed particular importance.

"Soviet man is now more politically literate and active than ever before," L.I. Brezhnev said at the November (1978) Plenum of the Central Committee. "And he rightly makes high demands of the news media. It is the duty of workers on the ideological front to increase the quality and effectiveness of their work and to improve its forms and methods."

Today's combat task is to bring the standard of our press, television and radio propaganda into line with the new scale of communist building, the working people's greater level of education and culture and with the intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena. This demand was forcefully expressed once again in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work", which contains an detailed program for improving the work of our press.

Last week's All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers pointed out that the news media are the trailblazers in the struggle to propagandize and realize the Central Committee resolution. Newspapers, television and radio programs have become more probing, interesting and incisive and, particularly important, less remote. More major probes and critical items and information on a variety of topics are appearing and better use is being made of readers' letters. But all this is just the beginning; there is still much to be done in order to appreciably increase the informativeness, topicality and party-minded zealousness of press articles and the press's influence on its readership.

The effectiveness of the news media and propaganda is chiefly bound up with the ability to shed light on progressive experience in an easily understood manner and to help disseminate it. The power of example is one of the most important factors in developing socialist competition and in improving work efficiency and quality. Items on these themes are still to some extent characterized by depressing descriptiveness, technological dryness, narrowness of analysis and an inability to see the correlation between progressive working methods and the organization of production and management. On the other hand, party committees and soviet and economic organizations do not always pay sufficient attention to articles propagandizing innovatory experience and on occasion the journalists themselves pursue an extremely important theme without active consistency and persistence. Some press organs also show a certain amount of passivity in their treatment of unsolved problems and difficulties and of the struggle against everything which runs counter to the socialist way of life and which prevents us from progressing. At the same time, their role as combat organizer and educator of the masses requires that the press, television and radio constantly submit for scrutiny by public opinion, questions of public concern and, by asserting what is new and progressive, further concentrate the attack on shortcomings. The import of such articles depends primarily upon the facts being true, well-argued and assessed comprehensively and upon the immediacy with which problems are presented. It depends also, of course, on the support of criticism by party committees.

It is well known that V.I. Lenin stressed the mandatory requirement to respond to critical alerts in the press in a businesslike and reasonable manner rather than purely formally. The CPSU Central Committee firmly and unswervingly pursues that policy. Some party, soviet and economic organs still occasionally lapse into adopting an incorrect attitude to criticism. Sometimes, after verbally accepting such criticism they will not lift a finger to quickly remedy the situation. Alternatively, after failing to refute the truth expressed in an article they try to cast aspersions on its author. You also get cases where, digressing from the crux of a critical article, they start casting doubt on editorial policy, trying to find a "bias" where, in fact, a principled attitude has been taken toward real shortcomings.

The party must speak out sharply against any attempts of this kind. Much, however, depends on the journalists themselves: They must remember that the superficially scathing attacks and sensationalism in which they still occasionally indulge reduce the authoritativeness of their product. The main thing to insure is that criticism has a mobilizing force, that it is addressed to the right quarter and that it is constructive.

The daily information service provided by the press is of great importance. While making press, television and radio output still more information-packed, it is important in addition to improve the quality and efficiency of this work. The party's injunction that the dissemination of information be differentiated and that press organs must have their own "identity" and range of basic themes and that they must vary their genres and keep a watchful eye on the style and language of their output is still far from being implemented. The presentation of foreign policy information, which must combine a high level of topicality with persuasiveness, and concrete analysis with a forthright attitude toward the ideological enemy, merits particular attention.

For party committees today, directing the work of the mass media and propaganda skillfully means striving to insure a steady increase in their effectiveness. That effectiveness is directly linked with fostering ideological maturity, principledness and a sense of professional responsibility in journalists, all of whom must posses high moral, political and professional qualities, moral force and, above all, communist conviction and deep knowledge. An example of how to do things properly is being set by those party committee secretaries who examine editorial boards' plans in detail, regularly meet with journalists to discuss creative problems and establish study courses for them, and who take pains to consolidate the press's authority.

Further consolidating the effectiveness of our press, television and radio is one of the most important elements in improving all ideological work. May the work of educating and organizing the masses proceed still more successfully!

ROMANOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN LENINGRAD

LD011540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] As always on the eve of the festival, those Leningraders who have most distinguished themselves and who have been given state awards are being honored in the Smolnyy today. Assembled here were revolutionary veterans, party officials, production innovators, scientific and cultural and arts figures. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the award winners with the Orders of Lenin, October Revolution, Labor Red Banner, and Friendship Among Peoples and cordially congratulated them on the coming 62d anniversary of Great October.

KUNAYEV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION INCREASE

LD011616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This is to mark his great organizational and political work in mobilizing communists and all the working people of the Kazakh SSR for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on increasing the production of grain crops and the sale to the state this year of 1.25 billion poods of cereals.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT CONFERENCE

LD232332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1441 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Tashkent, 23 October--TASS correspondent Mikhail Abelev reports: Writers from all corners of the country have gathered here to discuss problems of a moral and legal nature in fiction. They are doing this together with jurists, teachers, critics, militia officials, publicists and the staffs of newspapers, radio and TV.

"Taking part in the opening of the conference was Sharaf Rashidov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party. He is known not only as a major party figure and statesman but also as an eminent writer. His books "Victors", "Stronger Than the Storm" and "Mighty Wave" are among the most read works in the country. "Sharaf Rashidov stressed literature's special role in the formation of Soviet man--citizen, patriot and internationalist."

Yuriy Verchenko, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union; Lt Yuriy Churbanov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs and the well-known writer Arkadiy Adamov were among the speakers during the first day of the conference. Under discussion was the issue of the formation of a new man as not only the result of but also a major condition for the building of a new society. Those who gathered here said that behind the words "new man" they see a creative, spiritually rich and harmonically developed personality. For this purpose a great deal has already been done, but even more remains to be done. For the Soviet writers this is the program goal. The conference continues tomorrow.

TURKMENIA CP DISCUSSES LAWBREAKING, PROPAGANDA IMPROVEMENT

LD302107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The improvement of work for defending law and order and intensifying the struggle against lawbreaking was discussed in Ashkhabad today at a meeting of a party aktiv of Turkmenia. A report by Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republic Communist Party, and the speeches noted that party, soviet, economic and administrative bodies have carried out definite work to prevent lawbreaking and intensify the struggle against antisocial manifestations, and also to improve propaganda about law (?publications) among the population.

At the same time the meeting noted shortcomings. Measures were laid down for further strengthening socialist legality and law and order.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA COVERS SHORTAGES OF HOME HEATING FUEL SUPPLIES

LD011127 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 October publishes on page 3 a 900-word report by correspondent I. Lakhno filed from Kharkovskaya Oblast entitled "Uncomfortable by a Cold Stove: Improve Fuel Supplies to the Rural Population." The report complains of difficulties in providing villages with supplies of coal and firewood, largely owing to a lack of suitable transport. It also points out that the need for fuel has increased in recent years as small one- and two-room cottages are replaced by large houses with many rooms, and that the fuel supply normatives have fallen behind present-day requirements. The report is followed by this note from the PRAVDA editors: "The editors also receive reports of inadequate fuel supplies for the population of villages and small towns from other oblasts. Evidently, the necessary conclusions have not everywhere been drawn from the lessons of last winter. There is time to rectify the present situation before the cold weather comes. Local soviet and economic organs above all should see to this."

COAL TRANSPORT PIPELINE TO BEGIN OPERATION SOON

LD011944 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Novosibirsk, November 1, TASS--A pipeline through which coal from the Kuznetsk coal fields will go to plants in Novosibirsk, is soon to go into operation in the south of Siberia. The pipeline was designed by Moscow specialists.

4.3 million tons of coal will be transported yearly through steel pipes to a distance of 250 kilometres.

The technology of coal transportation is a simple one: Coal is crushed, mixed with water in a certain proportion and the pulp is pumped through the pipeline. Subsequently water from the pulp is removed with the help of centrifuges and the coal is ready for use.

In designing a pulp pipeline of such a length Soviet engineers had to tackle a number of engineering problems: the degree of coal crushing, dosage of suspension, assuring a required speed of flow, etc.

The costs involved in the construction and operation of the pulp pipeline will be lower than those of transportation by rail. The new type of transport is practically noiseless, safe and clean and will require fewer workers. Moreover it is easier on pulp pipelines to introduce an automatic system for controlling coal flow while the fact that the pipes run underground will make it possible to preserve large areas of land for agriculture.

The first pilot installation of such a scale will make possible practical testing of trunk pulp pipelines. All its specifics will be taken into account in building systems that will link the biggest coal fields in East Siberia with metallurgical works and thermal power stations in the Urals and in the European part of the USSR. A technical and economic feasibility report on the construction of a pulp pipeline about three thousand kilometres long is already being prepared. It is to connect the Kuznetsk coal fields with the Urals and the Volga Region and will be used for mass transportation of coal.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS FOOD WORKERS' DAY; GORBACHEV PRESENT

ID020827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 2 ID

[TASS report: "On Eve of Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to food industry workers' day was held in Moscow on 19 October.

In the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, leading production workers, socialist competition winners and representatives of the capital's public.

S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, delivered a report.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO CHEMICAL WORKERS

ID231408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to all those who took part in the construction and mastering of the first capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and raw materials required for these, at the Krasnodar chemical works. It says in the greeting:

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on your great labor successes--on completing construction ahead of schedule and mastering the first capacities for production of mineral fertilizers and raw materials for them. The early commissioning and mastering of design capacity for production of sulfuric acid and completion of the construction of units producing combined liquid fertilizers 3 months ahead of schedule is an important stage in putting the fertilizer industry into the forefront in Kuban and a significant contribution toward fulfillment of the decisions of the July 1978 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the further development of agriculture.

In building the units of the chemical works a considerable amount of construction and assembly work has been done, front-ranking methods of construction and exploitation of new products have been applied, progressive construction structures and materials have been used and highly automated technological processes introduced. The successes achieved are the result of extensive socialist competition, creative labor by workers, engineers, technicians and employees and comprehensive organizational and political work by party, trade union and Komosol organizations.

I am firmly confident, Comrade Brezhnev's greeting says in conclusion, that your collectives will achieve new production successes and will continue to remain in the forefront of the struggle for early fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

MOTORSHIP ENDS NAVIGATION SEASON--The dry cargo motorship ST-308 has left Imeni Poliny Osipenko port for Nikolayevsk on its last voyage of the current navigation season. The ship made 11 voyages on this route, as did the motorship ST-312. The ships delivered 7,000 tons of national economy cargo for the rayon from Nikolayevsk. Small river tankers delivered 4,200 tons of fuel. Navigation in the rayon has ended. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Oct 79 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1 NOVEMBER

LD020224 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kazakhstan farmers are completing fieldwork. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut and threshed grain, picked potatoes and delivered corn to the silos. They are picking cotton and lifting sugar beets. These important industrial crops in the republic occupy 76,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Nearly 1.25 billion puds of high-quality grain have been delivered to the homeland's granaries this year by Kazakhstan's rural workers. They have overfulfilled their socialist pledges. Tselingoradksya Oblast, one of the largest grain-sowing oblasts, has sold 3.3 million tons of grain crops including 3.01 million tons of wheat, to the state, which is 197 percent of the plan. The farms of the virgin lands have not only delivered a large quantity of grain but have also retained its high quality.

The oblasts of north Kazakhstan recently reported the over-fulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale of grain crops to the state: a record 1.5 million tons were purchased. An excellent harvest has been completed in the oblasts. More than 18 quintals of grain have been harvested per hectare. Harvesting was conducted in extremely difficult conditions, including frequent rains this year.

The grain has grown tall and lodged. Everyone in north Kazakhstan participated in the harvest. Excellent seeds were sown. Mineral fertilizers were applied directly to the rows during sowing. The oblasts were given a great deal of aid with equipment by the party and the state.

in the difficult harvesting conditions, servicemen of the Soviet Army, truck drivers of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and machine operators from neighboring oblasts came to the aid of north Kazakhstan. North Kazakhstan has come nearer to the target of 20 quintals per hectare set by Brezhnev. Individual rayons and a large number of farms exceeded this target this year. (2015 GMT)

MESYATS REPORTS TO MEETING ON EVE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DAY

LD011755 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Oct 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Yu. Savin report: "Rural Workers for the 5-Year Plan; Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow Devoted to All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day"]

[Excerpts] Every year on the second Sunday in October the country honors field and farmstead workers--people at the forefront of the sturggle to implement the party's agrarian policy.

A ceremonial meeting devoted to all-union agricultural workers' day took place in Moscow on the eve of the festival.

In the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Muriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR councils of ministers, and ministries and departments. With them were heroes of the harvest, foremost production workers, veterans of the kolkhoz movement and scientists.

Those gathered in the hall included well-known farmers and livestock raisers, organizers of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, agricultural innovators, workers of procurement organizations and the state committee for supply of production equipment for agriculture and veterans of the kolkhoz movement who came from all the union republics. Here, too, were representatives of industrial enterprises and party, soviet and economic organizations in Moscow and the Moscow region.

The report was delivered at the ceremonial meeting by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture.

This year agricultural workers in the majority of RSFSR, Ukrainian and Belorussian oblasts and in other parts of the country had to put special effort into carrying out field work. Everything necessary was done to insure the proper agrotechnical standard of cultivation of agricultural crops, to gather the harvest on time and without loss and to sell the state the maximum possible quantity of grain and other agricultural produce.

Farmers in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East worked hard and fruitfully. Now, completing the harvest, they are actively transferring grain to the state resources. Orenburgskaya Oblast grain growers have successfully fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state by dispatching 4 million tons of grain to the motherland's granaries.

Kazakhstan farms are once again gladdening the motherland with a lot of grain. They are worthily celebrating the 25th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin lands. In the jubilee harvest high moral qualities and mass labor heroism have been displayed particularly clearly by sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz members, machine operators, specialists and farm leaders, who have augmented the glorious traditions of the first virgin-landers.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Estonia and all the union republics are making their heighty contribution to the state's grain resources.

Cotton growers deserve the warmest praise. They have also had many problems this year. One-third of the cotton area had to be resown in the spring, and the plant's development was delayed. By making a special effort they have grown a good cotton crop. Uzbekistan farmers have pledged to give the country 5.7 million tons of cotton. Cotton growers are also working well in Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan.

Now is a busy time on the beet plantations. It is very important to finish harvesting sugar beets and ship them from the fields as soon as possible, to prevent losses and deterioration in quality and to process them in good time.

Vegeteable and potato growers have worked well. Grape purchases are increasing substantially. Tea growers have met their pledges. It is necessary to harvest everything that has been grown, to preserve it in full and get it to the customer.

This year the broad introduction of progressive forms of labor organization, the highly productive use of equipment and the strengthening of labor cooperation between farmers and procurement and processing enterprise workers have been regarded as of paramount importance. More than 85,000 sowing complexes worked on spring sowing, and approximately 160,000 harvesting and transportation complexes and mechanized detachments worked on gathering the harvest and procuring fodder.

On festivals Soviet people have made it a rule to speak not only about achievements but also about unutilized opportunities and to outline ways to further increase production, raise its efficiency and improve quality levels. This is all the more important as the country has entered the concluding period of the 5-year plan and it is important to make the maximum effort to achieve the highest results in it. In 1980 agricultural workers are faced with scaling new, considerably greater heights in the production and sales to the state of agricultural produce. The successful resolution of thest tasks will demand the maximum use of deep-lying management reserves and all possible raising of work efficiency and quality.

It is necessary, above all, to analyze thoroughly and profoundly this year's results on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Everything must be done to eliminate the serious omissions which still occur in the work of many farms and in the activities of agricultural organs, and it is necessary to resist any manifestations of mismanagement, irresponsibility and violations of technology. The introduction of progressive management modes and methods everywhere is a tremendous reserve for increasing production and improving economic indicators of economic activity.

And, of course, questions of improving planning and management, raising profitability and reducing prime production costs--that is, urgent questions of qualitatively improving management and achieving high end results with the smallest expenditure of labor and means--must constantly be at the center of agricultural organs' attention. We are all directed to do just that by the recently adopted party and government decisions on improving planning and strengthening the economic mechanism's impact on raising production efficiency and work quality.

Under modern conditions the transition to industrial production technologies making it possible to sharply raise labor productivity is assuming exceptionally great significance. Much experience has been accumulated here. Industrial technology for the cultivation of corn for grain, for example, has now been employed on 160,000 hectares. The results are good. In Moldavia's Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon, in Odesskaya Oblast and in Georgia's Abashskiy Rayon, 60-65 quintals of corn grain are gathered per hectare, practically without employing manual labor.

A decision was recently adopted to considerably extend sowings of corn for grain cultivated in accordance with the new technology in 1980. The scale of industrial technologies for the cultivation of soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, fiber-flax and vegetable crops is also increasing. It is necessary to skillfully concentrate material and technical means for these purposes, to determine the farms and regions where the new technologies can be fully introduced next year, to give them assistance and thereby create a good foundation for the subsequent planned placement of agricultural production on an industrial footing.

A very important reserve for increasing production of grain and other arable produce is the most efficient application of organic and mineral fertilizers. The All-Union Science and Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture--Soyuzselkhozkhimiya--has now been organized in accordance with party and government decisions. Science-and-production associations are being set up in republics and oblasts, production associations in rayons, and chemicalization centers on farms. The party and government have shown great faith in agricultural organs by making them responsible for the comprehensive chemicalization of agricultural production. And it is important to justify this faith and to organize things so that every ton of fertilizer and all the resources of the "fertility industry" pay for themselves in full in terms of higher yields per hectare and gross yields.

Villagers have many urgent business and concerns. The foundations of the next harvest are being laid today. Utilizing the comparatively favorable conditions regarding soil moisture, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have considerably extended sowings of winter wheat and rye. And now it is important to carry out the full range of fall and winter agrotechnical measures over the whole area of the winter-sown tract. It is necessary to develop preparations for spring sowing everywhere without delay, to complete fall plowing in the very near future, to lay in a full store of seeds and bring them up to high sowing conditions and to organize efficiently the repair of tractors and agricultural machines and the training of machine operator cadres.

Particularly crucial tasks, the speaker said, have to be resolved in livestock raising. The party has naturally brought them to the fore. Certain positive changes have occurred in this sector in the current 5-year plan. Numbers of livestock on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased and production of livestock products has risen. However, the level reached in the sector's development does not meet the population's rapidly growing requirements. Therefore, attention to livestock raising must not be relaxed for a single day or a single hour. In addition to social livestock raising, more extensive use must be made of the potential for raising livestock and poultry on the population's private plots and on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations.

The most important thing now is to prepare in a good and organized manner for livestock wintering and to insure proper zootechnical and veterinary services on farmsteads. From the first day that livestock is stabled it is necessary to start all fodder kitchens and shops working and insure in practice that every kilogram of fodder is fed to animals only in prepared form and gives the maximum return in terms of produce.

And the further more rapid upsurge of livestock raising undoubtedly depends entirely on a sufficiency of diverse quality fodder. It is the priority task of agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and leaders to implement a wide range of measures in 1980 to increase the yield of fodder crops.

Special concern must be shown to create good working, domestic and leisure conditions for livestock-raising workers. Young people, graduates of rural schools and vocational and technical schools have now come to many farmsteads and complexes. It is importnat that they should find in the collectives a cordial welcome and good, experienced mentors and be able to master a professional skill.

It is also necessary to work purposefully to improve labor organization on farmsteads. The experience of farms in Lvovskaya, Moskovskaya and a number of other oblasts, which have introduced a flow-shop production system, convincingly shows that in this case working conditions are made easier and the work itself becomes richer in content and more interesting and productive.

People and their ideological maturity, political awareness and selfless labor decide the success of all our work and the fulfillment of all the outlined plans, V.K. Mesyats pointed out. Some 50 years ago, in 1929, the mass movement to organize kolkhozes was launched in the country. Guided by Lenin's cooperative plan, the party rallied the peasantry's working masses and led them along the only right road to a new life. With the victory of the kolkhoz system in our countryside new production relations were established for the first time in history, and the socialist system of agriculture developing on a planned, industrial basis took shape.

As V.I. Lenin had foreseen, labor on a collective farm and the rapid growth of the countryside's production forces fundamentally changed the peasantry's social and spiritual makeup.

The party has always considered and now considers work with cadres in the countryside an inalienable constituent part of its agrarian policy. This work must be done with a view to the future and must be constantly improved. Agricultural organs must focus their attention on resolving the tasks of improving the qualitative composition of middle-link leaders, assigning specialists, machine operators and other cadres of mass trades to the countryside, creating the necessary housing and domestic conditions for them and satisfying their cultural needs.

The meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS EFFIENCY MEASURES

LD020810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has approved an initiative of machine operators and engineering and technical workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and selkhoztekhnika associations in Rostovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts.

They have pledged to prepare high quality agricultural irrigation equipment for operations by 1 January 1980. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has also adopted measures to insure the timely and efficient preparation of the combine fleet for the 1980 harvest.

ALMA-ATA PAPER REPORTS STATE OF FODDER PROCUREMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD311503 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKSYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Fodder Stocks Are Increasing"]

[Text] In their struggle to create a sound fodder base the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have fulfilled the plan for production of vitamin grass meal. For the first time over 206,000 tons have been procured for the forthcoming wintering period--almost 60 percent more than last year.

Maximum quantities of this valuable fodder were produced by farms in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast--32,200 tons; Chimkentskaya Oblast--27,900 tons; Alma-Atinskaya Oblast--24,800 tons; Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast--17,000; Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts--15,800 tons each. These oblasts as well as Karagandinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts have significantly overfulfilled the vitamin grass meal procurements plan.

Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are seeking to make fuller use of all reserves for increasing fodder stocks. The Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration reported that by mid-October the republic had procured almost 16 million tons of hay, which is 110 percent of the plan. Some 3.8 million tons of cured hay have been laid in--175 percent of the target.

Most farms have adequate opportunities for replenishing coarse fodder stocks by means of straw. In Chimkentskaya Oblast over 213,000 tons of straw have been procured, including 48,000 tons of baled straw. The harvesting of the nongrain crops is going well in Vostochno-Kazakhstanaskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and a number of other oblasts.

However, not everywhere is due attention being paid to the procurement of straw. Farms in Karagandinskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Uralskaya, Turgayskaya and other oblasts are raking it up from the fields and stacking it too slowly.

Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the republic have insured adequate supplies of succulent fodder and fodder root crops for communally-owned livestock in the coming winter. Eight oblasts have overfulfilled the plan for obtaining completed [gotovyy] silage. Some 2.6 million tons have been procured in Tselinogradskaya Oblast; 2.25 million tons in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; around 1.7 million tons in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, and 245,000 tons in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. On a number of farms in Chimkentskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Tselinogradskaya and other oblasts some of the succulent fodder has been enriched with carbamide and other synthetic nitrogen-containing additives. This practice must be spread more widely.

While displaying concern for further strengthening the fodder base, party organizations and leaders and specialists at sovkhozes and kolkhozes must pay more attention to transporting the hay to winter quarters, preparing the fodder for consumption and insuring its rational utilization and proper safekeeping. This will guarantee the successful wintering of communally-owned livestock and an increase in the production and procurement of stockraising products on every farm and on every farmstead.

METEOR-2 WEATHER SATELLITE LAUNCHED 31 OCTOBER

LD311734 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--A new weather satellite, Meteor-2, was launched in the Soviet Union today under a programme for the further development of the meteorological system with the use of artificial earth satellites.

The initial period of the revolution of the satellite is 102.6 minutes, its maximum distance from the earth is 904 km and minimum distance--877 km, the orbit's inclination--81.2 degrees.

The satellite has on board sets of apparatus for taking global pictures of cloud cover and underlying surface within the visible and infra-red bands of the spectrum both for storage and for direct transmission, as well as radiometric apparatus for continuous observation of fluxes of penetrating radiations in near-earth space.

Apart from scientific instruments, the satellite carries: a system ensuring the satellite's orientation to the earth, a power supply system with autonomous orientation of solar batteries to the sun, a radio-telemetric system for transmitting back to earth data on the work of the satellite's service systems, a radio system for precision measurement of the orbit's parametres, a radio complex for the transmission of scientific information to earth.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The command and measuring complex is directing the satellite. Information from the satellite goes to the State Scientific Research Centre for the Study of the Natural Resources and the USSR Hydrometeorological Centre Goskomgidromet for processing and use.

INTERCOSMOS-20 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 1 NOVEMBER

LD011457 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--An artifical satellite of the earth, the Intercosmos-20, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The aim of the launching of the Intercosmos-20 satellite is to practice methods of comprehensive study of the world ocean and the earth's surface as well as systems of automatic collection of scientific information from sea- and ground-based experimental stations.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation and a telemetry system to collect and transmit scientific information. The instrumentation and the system have been designed by specialists of Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

The satellite's maximum distance from the earth's surface is 523 km, minimum distance--467 km, initial orbital period--94.4 minutes, and orbital inclination is 74 degrees.

Specialists of the countries participating in the experiment prepared the scientific apparatus for launching at the cosmodrome and are now exercising the control of its operation.

The onboard systems are functioning normally.

The ground stations of the command-and-instrumentation complex of the Soviet Union and the reception stations of the telemetric system of the countries participating in the experiment regularly receive scientific information that comes in from board the satellite.

Further Details

LD012155 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an Intercosmos-20 satellite to carry out complex research of the world ocean and the earth surface, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos council under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Nikolay Novikov, told TASS.

Scientists are trying to solve a major task of studying the possibilities of detecting from outer space areas of increased biological reproduction, for example, of plankton, as well as zones of ocean pollution. The satellite will collect information from automatic sea buoys in the world ocean and will transmit it to ground stations in the USSR and other countries participating in the experiment.

The satellite, said Nikolay Novikov, will also be detecting areas of the origination of storms and hurricanes.

The equipment carried by Intercosmos-20 for the collection and transmition of scientific information was built by experts in Hungary, the GDR, Romania, USSR and Czechoslovakia.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA--An All-Union Conference on the Therapeutics of Bacterial Infections opened in Alma-Ata on 23 October. Participants were outstanding scientists and specialists from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and other Soviet cities, as well as guests from Bulgaria, Poland, Japan and the FRG. The plenary and section sessions are discussing the tasks of health service organs to further reduce the infectious disease rates, the state of and prospects for developing the antibiotics industry, and other questions. The conference participants will exchange experiences in treating and preventing diseases. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU]

REAPPEARANCE OF PACIFIC SARDINES--This autumn large schools of far eastern sardines known as Ivasi herring have appeared in the water of Vladivostok port. This has not occured for some 40 years, according to specialists. Before the 1930's this food fish was widely distributed along the coast of Primorye. Many theories have been put forward to explain their disappearance. Scientists of Tinro have now linked the movement of the Pacific sardines with atmospheric circulation affecting the temperature of ocean waters. Recent increases in water temperature have contributed to increased plankton growth attracting the sardines. Movements of the Ivasi have been observed along the coast to the Tatar Strait and scientists have made reassuring forecasts about the "biological explosion" of this fish. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

ICEBREAKER RETURNS FROM ARCTIC--The icebreaker Leningrad has returned to Vladivostok after operating for nearly 6 months in polar latitudes of the eastern Arctic Ocean. The icebreaker operated in conjunction with the atomic icebreaker Sibir in escorting dozens of convoys of ships which delivered more than 500,000 tons of miscellaneous cargo to northern areas. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW]

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN TANK DESIGNER ZH. YA. KOTIN OBITUARY

LD011509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Zhozef Yakovlevich Kotin obituary]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor, Doctor of Technical Sciences Col Gen Engr Zhozef Yakovlevich Kotin, an outstanding Soviet designer of tanks, a winner of USSR state prizes on four occasions, RSFSR honored figure of science and technology and a member of the CPSU since 1931, died on 21 October 1979 after a long illness.

Zh. Ya. Kotin was born in 1908 into a worker's family in the city of Pavlograd, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

Under Zh. Ya. Kotin's leadership, heavy tanks and self-propelled guns were created and put into mass production and these played an important part in insuring the victory of the Soviet people over fascism in the great patriotic war of 1941-1945. In the postwar period he devised new models of equipment which were a further contribution to the cause of strengthening our motherland's might. A family of powerful Kirovets wheeled tractors was created under his leadership and these considerably increased labor productivity in agricultural operations.

[signed] L.I. Brezhenv, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tiknovov, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, N.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.N. Novikov, L.V. Smirnov, I.D. Serbin, P.V. Finogenov, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhirev, V.F. Zhigalin, V.V. Krotov, S.A. Skachkov, G.A. Titov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, I.G. Pavlovskiy, N.N. Alekseyev, Yu. M. Potapov, L.A. Voronin.

SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY CONDUCT ANTICHEMICAL DEFENSE EXERCISE

LD291623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Sr Lt A. Minakov report: "At Night in Accordance with Daytime Normatives"]

[Text] Group of Soviet forces in Germany--The chemical-defense battalion commanded by Lt Col I. Mironenko performed successfully during the tactical exercise. At night, under difficult weather conditions, the chemical soldiers carried out careful radiation and chemical reconnaissance and detected zones of contamination in good time following "enemy" use of "weapons of mass destruction." Officers and ensigns, sergeants and soldiers made correct use of radiation appartuses and exceeded the normatives by 25-30 percent under night conditions. The platoon commanded by Sr Lt V. Myakishev particularly distinguished itself.

The superior commander attending the exercise awarded certificates to the competition pacesetters.